

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 16.
WHOLE NUMBER 744.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

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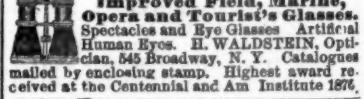
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877

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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 104, H. Q. A., Nov. 15, 1877.

The following orders have been received from the War Department:

The President is much concerned to find before him for action the proceedings of Courts-martial in several cases where officers have been tried for violation of the 38th Art. of War. Some of these cases are embarrassed by testimony which makes it evident that the victims of the unfortunate habit had rendered very valuable and conspicuous service in the Army. In these, and in other cases, strong interest has been made, upon considerations urged with much force, to have the sentence of dismissal set aside or mitigated.

The President has good reason to know that these few instances do not represent the prevailing character of Army officers; but they are sufficient to indicate that leniency is not proper in the presence of such an evil. Men exposed to temptation sometimes need the restraining power of example to aid them in resisting it. Prompt and sure punishment for crime is therefore generally the most certain way to prevent it.

The President desires it to be made known to the Army that he cannot be led to underrate the magnitude of the evil which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the public service. No person addicted to it can expect to be trusted with any responsible duty; and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office. It must therefore be understood that any clemency which may have been heretofore extended, by mitigation or commutation of sentence, cannot hereafter be relied upon as a basis of hope for a like favorable action.

After this solemn warning, a rigorous execution of the sentences imposed in due course by Courts-martial may be expected.

G. O. 1, DEPT. EAST, Nov. 10, 1877.

Announces that Major-General Hancock is in command of the Dept. of the East, and announces as on the Department Staff: Major S. Breck, A. Adjt.-Gen.; Major C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. W. F. Buchanan, A. Surg., from Morganton, N. C., to Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 176, Nov. 6, D. S.)
Captain W. P. Martin, Mil. Storekeeper, to duty as Asst. Depot Q. M., Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 123, Nov. 1, D. A.)

Major J. H. Nelson, P. D., from duty in Dept. of California to duty in Dept. of Arizona; Major R. H. Towler, P. D., from duty in Dept. of Columbia to duty in Dept. of Arizona; Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., from duty in Dept. of Arizona to duty in Dept. of Columbia; Major J. R. Roche, P. D., from duty in Dept. of Arizona to duty in Dept. of California, with station at San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 135, Nov. 2, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. E. J. Pring, from duty at Fort Lapwai and assigned as post surgeon at Camp near Mount Idaho, I. T. (S. O. 160, Nov. 2, D. C.)

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept., A. A. Surg. C. V. Petteys will proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., relieving Major B. A. Clements, Surgeon, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Camp Douglas, U. T., and report to the C. O. of that post, for duty (S. O. 131, Nov. 14, D. P.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Moseley, A. Surgeon, will, at once, proceed to Camp Robinson, Neb., for duty, to relieve Captain C. E. Munn, A. Surgeon. Captain Munn will proceed to Sidney Bks, Neb., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. C. K. Winne, A. Surg. 1st Lieut. Winne will proceed to Fort McPherson, Neb., for duty, to relieve Major J. R. Gibson, Surgeon. Major Gibson will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty. A. A. Surgeon A. P. Frick will report to the C. O. of Omaha Bks, for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 132, Nov. 16, D. P.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Corbusier, A. Surgeon, will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Neb., for duty, relieving C. p. tain E. A. Koerper, A. Surgeon. Surgeon Koerper will proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. C. V. Petteys. Surg. Petteys will report to C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 133, Nov. 17, D. P.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. J. Brooke, from duty at Camp near Mount Idaho, I. T., to enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 217, H. Q. A., A. A.-G. (S. O. 180, Nov. 2, D. C.)

1st Lieut. H. O. Perley, A. Surg., M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Pembina, Nov. 23 (S. O. 154, Nov. 13, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. V. T. McGillicuddy, to report for temporary duty, with the troops accompanying the Sioux Indians to the New Red Cloud Agency, on the Missouri River (S. O. 129, Nov. 10, D. P.)

Captain J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., to Yankton, D. T., on public business (S. O. 153, Nov. 12, D. D.)

Captain C. S. Heinzelman, Q. M. Dept., is assigned as District Q. M. of the District of the Yellowstone and Q. M. of the post of Fort Keogh (S. O. 153, Nov. 12, D. D.)

Major F. M. Coxe, P. D.; Captain T. J. Eckerson, Q. M. Dept., and A. Surgeon J. C. Merrill, M. D., members G. C.-M. Fort Brown, Texas, Nov. 26 (S. O. 195, Nov. 13, D. T.)

A. Surgeon J. D. Hall, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Independence, Mass., Nov. 20 (S. O. 1, Nov. 17, D. E.)

A. Surgeon E. Bentley, member G. C.-M. Little Rock Bks, Ark., Nov. 22 (S. O. 168, Nov. 16, D. G.)

Captain W. Ludlow, assigned temporarily to charge of works recently in charge of the late Lieut.-Colonel Kurtz (S. O. 134, H. Q. C. of E.)

Major J. H. Janeaway, Surgeon, member G. C.-M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 21 (S. O. 181, Nov. 15, D. S.)

Colonel N. H. Davis, Inspector-General of Division, will make inspection of the following named National Cemeteries during the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, to wit: Cypress Hills and Woodlawn, N. Y.; Beverly and Finn's Point, N. J.; Newberne, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Wilmington, N. C.; Beaufort and Florence, S. C.; Barrancas, Fla.; Andersonville and Marietta, Ga.; Camp Nelson, Cave Hill, Danville, Lebanon, Lexington, and Mill Springs (Logan's Cross Roads), Ky.; Chattanooga, Fort Donelson, Knoxville, Murfreesboro (Stone River), Nashville, and Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), Tenn.; Corinth, Miss. (S. O. 266, Nov. 14, M. D. A.)

Major H. P. Curtis, J.-A., is relieved from duty at San Francisco, Cal., on and after the 15th instant (S. O. 140, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Post Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, further extended one year on account of sickness (S. O. Nov. 15, W. D.)

Lieut. T. W. Symons, extended seven days (S. O. 118, H. Q. C. of E.)

RELIEVED.

Captain J. Simpson, A. Q. M., relieved from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 128, Nov. 1, D. A.)

ORDNANCE.

The commanders of the following posts will turn over to the Q. M. Dept., for transportation to 1st Lieut.

C. S. Smith, at the South Boston Foundry, Mass., the 10-inch Rodman guns hereinafter designated, with a view to their conversion into 8-inch rifles, viz.: From Fort Preble, Me.—Nos. 123, 125, 126, and 127. From Fort Warren, Mass.—Nos. 26, 28, 35, and 37 (S. O. 2, Nov. 19, D. E.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward A. Bragonier, from duty in Dept. of Gulf to San Antonio, Texas, for duty (S. O. Nov. 16, W. D.)

Hospital Steward W. Grant, from duty at Fort Lincoln to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 156, Nov. 16, D. D.)

DEATHS.

G. O. 3, H. Q. C. of E., announces the death of Lieut.-Colonel Kurtz, at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 16, 1877, already published in the JOURNAL.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 17, 1877:

Hdqr. and Cos. C, D, K, and M, 2d Cav., to Fort Custer, M. T. Cos. A, B, E, and I, 2d Cav., to Fort Keogh, M. T.

Co. K, 9th Inf., from Omaha Bks, Neb., to Fort Sanders, Wyo. T. Cos. H and Cos. A, B, D, F, and G, 2d Inf., to Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Cos. C and K, 2d Inf., to Mount Idaho, Idaho T.

Cos. H and I, 2d Inf., to Spokane Falls, Idaho T.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, F, G, H, I, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; D, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; L, Camp Haleck, Nev.; A, K, Camp Barney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. E. Hunter, Co. D, will report to the C. O. 1st Cav. at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle to report to C. O. Co. D. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 138, Nov. 7, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. J. Pitcher will join his company at Fort Boise, I. T., when 1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle reports for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 140, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Major G. B. Sanford, Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Lieut. C. U. Cresson, members, and 2d Lieut. J. Pitcher, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Haleck, Nev., Nov. 13 (S. O. 134, Nov. 1, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Major J. Green, extended one month, to apply for further extension of four months (S. O. 141, Nov. 12, M. D. P.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C, D, E, K, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. G. L. Tyler, 1 month, with permission to apply for extension of five (S. F. O. 13, D. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, H, I, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G, Camp Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; P, Fort Sanders, W. T.; E, L, New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H, M, New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major J. W. Mason, Capt. G. Russell, 1st Lieuts. J. B. Johnson, G. A. Drew, O. Elting, C. Morton, 2d Lieut. J. F. Simpson, members, and 2d Lieut. G. F. Chase, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T., Nov. 19 (S. O. 130, Nov. 12, D. P.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, D, K, L, M, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, H, Fort Reno, I. T.; E, Fort Wallace, Kas.; I, Camp Supply, I. T.; B, F, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Capt. E. M. Heyl, Fort Sill, Ind. T., extended one month; Capt. W. Davis, Fort Elliott, Tex., extended one month (S. O. 106, Nov. 16, M. D. M.)

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, F, H, I, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C, E, M, Fort McKinney, W. T.; D, Sidney Bks, Neb.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, K, Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. M. Hamilton, S. C. Kellogg, J. S. Payne, C. P. Rogers, 1st Lieut. C. King, 2d Lieuts. E. P. Andrus, S. A. Cherry, members, and 2d Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., Nov. 16 (S. O. 130, Nov. 12, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 129, Nov. 10, D. P.)

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard, Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 129, Nov. 10, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, L, Camp Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; A, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, Ft. Totten, D. T.

Change of Station.—The regiment was, Oct. 27, relieved from further duty in the Dist. of the Yellowstone, and ordered to winter quarters, by the left bank of the Missouri River, one company to Fort Totten, and the remainder to Fort Lincoln, for further distribution (S. F. O. 14, D. D.)

month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. J. M. Bell, Fort Totten (S. O. 133, Nov. 12, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY. Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
* Scouting.

Detached Service.—Major D. R. Clendenin, Capt. L. T. Morris, 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, members, and 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., Nov. 26 (S. O. 195, Nov. 13, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY. Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. * Fort Union, N. M.; I. * Ft Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. * Fort Union, N. M.
* In the field.

Change of Station.—Capt. M. J. Fitzgerald will conduct remainder of his company, now at Omaha Bks, to Sidney Bks (S. O. 129, Nov. 10, D. P.)

1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick is assigned to duty as A. C. S. Fort Union, vice Sherman, deceased. Lieut. Dimmick will relieve Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., of the temporary charge of that office (S. O. 83, Nov. 18, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—The detachment of Cos. F, H and M, under command of Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf., are relieved from duty with the Military Telegraph Construction Party, in charge of Lieut. S. C. Vedder, A. S. O., now at El Paso, Tex., and will be reported to the officer stationed, under instructions from these Hdqrs, at El Paso, for duty there until further orders (S. O. 82, Nov. 9, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of ten days, 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor, Ojo Caliente, N. M. (S. O. 204, Nov. 10, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. L. Ft Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; I. Ft Richardson, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft Clark, Tex.; C. Ft McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. P. Pratt, member, G. C. M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 21 (S. O. 181, Nov. 15, D. S.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Cpts. A. M. Randolph, T. Ward, 1st Lieuts. J. C. White, A. E. Miltimore, F. C. Nichols, members, and 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Independence, Mass., Nov. 20 (S. O. 1, Nov. 17, D. E.)

Court-martial.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Mauch Chunk, Penn., Oct. 4, 1877, of which Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres, 3d Art., is president, was arraigned and tried: 1st Lieut. Edward D. Wheeler, 1st Art. Charge I.—“Violin. 33d Art. of War.” (Revised Statutes.) Charge II.—“Violin. 38th Art. of War.” (Revised Statutes.) Finding, “Guilty.” The Court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieut. E. D. Wheeler, “To be dismissed the service of the United States.” The foregoing proceedings in the case of 1st Lieut. E. D. Wheeler, and the findings upon the first charge and its specification, are approved; the findings under the second charge are disapproved. The sentence is approved, but is commuted “To a suspension from rank and command, with confinement within the limits of the officer’s proper station, for three months.” The sentence as mitigated will take effect Nov. 21, 1877 (G. C. M. O. 73, H. Q. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. Carlisle Bks, Penn.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. B. Hamilton to Fort Foote, Md. (S. O. 266, Nov. 14, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, extended eight days (S. O. 287, Nov. 15, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wedsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Pt. San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 5, S. O. 127, from these Hdqrs, as directs Co. L to take station at Alcatraz Island, Cal., is so far modified as to direct the company, on its arrival in San Francisco, to take station at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 136, Nov. 5, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. S. R. Jones will report to the C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and assume command of Co. A, relieving 1st Lieut. C. F. Humphrey, who has been assigned to duty with Bat. B (S. O. 188, Nov. 7, M. D. P.)

Cos. A, D, G and M having arrived in San Francisco from field service in Montana, they will proceed to their respective stations (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Capt. M. P. Miller to proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. F. Humphrey will repair to Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

The C. O. of Angel Island and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., in charge of Capt. A. Morris, Co. G, all enlisted men at their posts for companies serving in the Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 141, Nov. 12, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent, 1st Lieuts. J. A. Fessenden, E. L. Zalinski, A. W. Vogdes, members, and 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, J.-A. of G. C. M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 21 (S. O. 181, Nov. 15, D. S.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, relieved from

duty as member G. C. M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., by S. O. 181, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 182, Nov. 17, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft Randall, D. T.; D. F. Lower Brule Agency; B. G. H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. E. F. G. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H. Spokane Falls, I. T.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. G. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Misoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; E. E. I. Cantonton Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh, F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major H. G. Thomas, Capt. W. S. Collier, members, G. C. M. Camp Douglas, U. T., Nov. 19 (S. O. 130, Nov. 12, D. P.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. H. Seton from duty with the reconnaissance of the routes in this Dept., and will join his company (S. O. 131, Nov. 14, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. S. Casey, extended five months (S. O., Nov. 14, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendale, M. T. D. Fort Peck, M. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. L. Gurley, extended three months (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Op. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Change of Station.—Co. H (Capt. Wells) now at Angel Island, Cal., to its station, San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest will assume command of the garrison of Fort Yuma, Cal., relieving 2d Lieut. P. G. Wood, 12th Inf., who will join his station at Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 140, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

Relieved.—Capt. J. N. Andrews from duty as member G. C. M. Camp Apache, A. T., by par. 2, S. O. 117, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 127, Nov. 6, D. A.)

To Join.—3d Lieut. J. A. Hutton, on leave of absence at Cacheville, Yolo County, Cal., to join his company (H) at Angel Island, Cal., on or before the 14th inst. (S. O. 140, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. H. Johnson will return to his station (S. O. 124, Nov. 2, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. L. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; K. Fort Sanders, W. T.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McPherson, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex. * In the Field.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Keogh, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Cp. Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

Change of Station.—On or before Dec. 1st, proximo, 1st Lieut. D. J. Craigie will report for duty to C. O. of his company at Camp Mojave, A. T. Upon Lieut. Craigie’s reporting at Camp Mojave, A. T., 1st Lieut. J. S. King will join his company at Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 134, Nov. 1, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. J. S. King, Co. K, when relieved from duty at Camp Mojave, A. T., will take station at Fort Yuma, Cal., relieving 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., who will then join his station, San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 140, Nov. 9, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieuts. D. S. Craigie, G. S. Wilcox, 2d Lieut. W. Allen, members, G. C. M. Camp Hallock, Nev., Nov. 13 (S. O. 134, Nov. 1, M. D. P.) Major T. Dunn, Benicia Bks, Cal., to report at these Hdqrs, to appear before the Retiring Board (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

Capt. J. L. Viven, Co. C, will repair to Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; D. G. Lake Charles, La.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Morrow, Capt. B. H. Rogers, H. C. Pratt, 2d Lieuts. S. N. Homes, G. R. Cecil, members, and 1st Lieut. H. G. Cavenaugh, J.-A. of G. C. M. Little Rock Bks, Ark., Nov. 22 (S. O. 168, Nov. 16, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartman.

Detached Service.—Major M. Bryant, Capt. T. F. Tobey, 1st Lieut. F. Taylor, 2d Lieuts. R. T. Yeatman, R. A. Lovell, F. S. Calhoun, W. A. Kimball, members, and 1st Lieut. P. Hasson, J.-A. of G. C. M. Camp Douglas, Utah, Nov. 19 (S. O. 130, Nov. 12, D. P.)

1st Lieut. J. Murphy will report for duty with Co. C. 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin will continue to perform the duties of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at Camp Sheridan, Neb., until an officer of Co. G, 3d Cav., is present to relieve him, when he will join his company (S. O. 131, Nov. 14, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. T. Smith will proceed to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 82, Nov. 9, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman to temporary duty at Fort Wallace, Kas. On the arrival of 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman at Fort Wallace, Kas., 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal will be relieved from duty at that post and rejoin his company at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 205, Nov. 12, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect upon arrival at Fort A. Lincoln of the cavalry portion of its garrison, 2d Lieut. H. P. Walker, Fort A. Lincoln, to apply for extension of seven months (S. O. 153, Nov. 12, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Detached Service.—Capts. J. Kline, J. Stewart, T. J. Lloyd, J. K. Hyer, 1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, 2d Lieuts. J. Anderson, C. W. Williams, members, and 1st Lieut. M. Leahy, J.-A. of G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14 (S. O. 177, Nov. 12, D. S.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, member, G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., by S. O. 177, from these Hdqrs, vice 1st Lieut. G. N. Bomford, relieved (S. O. 189, Nov. 13, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft Lyon, C. T.; F. Ft Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. P. H. Remington, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 205, Nov. 12, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. E. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; D. F. I. Fort Pembina, D. T.; C. H. K. Fort Totten, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capts. J. S. McNaught, C. O. Bradley, 1st Lieut. P. Harwood, 2d Lieuts. J. G. Gates, F. X. Kinzie, H. S. Foster, members, and 1st Lieut. W. R. Maize, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Pembina, D. T., Nov. 22 (S. O. 154, Nov. 13, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. R. M. Taylor, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 156, Nov. 16, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; E. Camp Harvey, Or.; B. H. Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. B, C, D, E, H and I having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from field service in Montana, they will proceed to their respective stations (S. O. 139, Nov. 8, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher to temporary duty in San Francisco from the 31st day of October, 1877 (S. O. 137, Nov. 6, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—The order of the C. O. Fort Wayne, directing 2d Lieut. O. D. Ladley to proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and upon completion of duty to return to Fort Wayne, is confirmed (S. O. 265, Nov. 12, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. E. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. N. W. Cunningham, member, G. C. M. Fort Clarke, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 188, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 194, Nov. 9, D. D.)

Capt. J. C. Gilmore, member, G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., Nov. 26 (S. O. 195, Nov. 13, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. E. K. Ft Clark, Tex.; G. Ft Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Pratt, member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 138, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 194, Nov. 9, D. T.)

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Nov. 20: 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, 3d Art.; Major S. Breck, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.; Col. A. Kautz, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adjt. 7th Cav.; Capt. R. N. Scott, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. S. N. Holmes, 13th Inf.; Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, U. S. A.; Brevet Major and Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. L. M. O’Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. W. B. Beck, 5th Art.; Capt. W. C. Beach, 11th Inf.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Cadet Courts-martial.—R. W. Cartwell, W. O. Owen, and W. P. Noonan, 4th Class. Charge—“Absent without leave.” Finding, “Guilty,” and sentenced to be dismissed the service. G. W. Crawford, 1st Class. Charge—“Violin. Pars. 117 and 119, Regulations, U. S. M. A.” Finding, “Guilty,” and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The foregoing proceedings in the case of Cadet G. W. Crawford, 1st Class, U. S. M. A., and the findings upon the first charge and its specification are approved. The findings upon the specification to the second charge and upon the second charge are disapproved. The sentence is approved, but, in view that seven of the nine members of the Court have asked for the accused kindly consideration, believing that a lesser punishment than that awarded

would, under the circumstances, satisfy the requirements of the public service; also, of the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General for some mitigation of the sentence, the sentence is hereby commuted "To suspension, without pay, until July 1st, 1878, when Cadet Crawford will join the then first class." The sentence as commuted will be duly executed (G. C. M. O. 71, H. Q. A., A. G. O.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE closing of the Nez Percé troubles is accelerated from day to day. General Sheridan telegraphs that the women, children and wounded have arrived at Fort Lincoln by Mackinac skin boats, and asks that the tribe be assigned a place to winter. Joseph and all the rest of his warriors have also arrived with General Miles, and the poor chief seems to be very unwilling to part with his captor. He is to go to Fort Leavenworth. General Miles speaks in the highest terms of the courage and intelligence of the Nez Percés, and expressed the hope in a speech at a recent banquet in Bismarck that they would be well treated. He also contradicted the sensational reports from the battle field about his swearing. The 7th Cavalry arrived at Bismarck Nov. 20, together with part of the 1st Infantry, and paraded with their pockets turned inside out, as a gentle reminder to Congress. We recommend them all now to possess their souls in patience till the paymaster comes, as come he will very soon with six months pay to fill the empty pockets.

THE NEZ PERCE WAR.

THE perusal of old orders is sometimes quite wearisome, but in the case of the late Nez Percé war they have a historical value that induces us to give their results to our readers. They serve to give an idea of the necessities of campaigning in Montana:

S. F. O. 9, Dept. of Dakota, Fort Shaw, M. T., Sept. 27, 1877, grants a month's sick leave to 1st Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, 7th Inf., the result of wounds received in engagement with the Nez Percés Aug. 9.

S. F. O. 10, Fort Benton, M. T., Oct. 5, gives thirteen pounds of tobacco to twenty-five Gros Ventre Indians, as a reward for bringing information as to the whereabouts of a portion of the hostile Nez Percés. It provides for forage and rations for ten days to forty mounted volunteer scouts, to make a reconnaissance around the western slope of Bear's Paw Mountain, and thence eastward between that mountain and Milk River, to pick up any outlying parties of the Nez Percés which may be in that direction. Major Igles, 7th Inf., is ordered to capture a portion of the Nez Percés who have escaped, and to report for such outlying duty as Gen. Miles may assign him to. The Commanding Officer Post of Fort Benton, Montana, is ordered to purchase six thousand pounds of bacon for the troops under Miles, and Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf., commanding officer of the escort for the Sitting Bull Commission, is ordered to hire, in Fort Benton teams to forward seven thousand field rations and fifty-six thousand pounds of grain for the use of Col. Miles' troops.

S. F. O. 11, Camp near Milk River, M. T., Oct. 15, orders Capt. Freeman to purchase at Fort Walsh, North Western Territory of Canada, sixteen hundred pounds of oats, for the use of the public animals belonging to the train accompanying the Commission.

S. F. O. 12, Camp on Milk River, M. T., Oct. 20, orders the Commanding Officer of Co. H, 2d Cav., to furnish a horse for a scout to carry despatches to Tongue River Post, the horse to be invoiced to Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf.

S. F. O. 13, Fort Benton, M. T., Oct. 23, relieves Co. H, 7th Inf., and the battalion of the 2d Cav. (Cos. F, G and H), serving as escort for the Commission, from that duty. Capt. Freeman is ordered to settle all outstanding indebtedness for supplying either the troops under Col. Miles or the escort for the Commission, and, after conducting his company to Fort Shaw, Montana, is ordered to proceed to St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of settling his accounts as A. A. Q. M. at Hdqrs in the field. The Commanding Officer Fort Benton is ordered to furnish nine Springfield rifle muskets, cal. .45, nine prairie belts, and fifty rounds of ammunition for each musket, for use of the party accompanying the Commission from Fort Benton to Fort Buford. The arms, equipments and ammunition to be invoiced to Major O. H. Moore, 6th Inf., commanding Fort Buford. He is also ordered to purchase a horse for the use of a scout, and to furnish two wall tents, poles and pins, complete, two hospital tent flies, and two lanterns, for the use of the Commission, to be invoiced to the Post Quartermaster at Fort Buford. 2d Lieut. L. H. Jerome, 3d Cav., is ordered to take command of the detachment of enlisted men who are to accompany the Commission from Fort Benton to Fort Buford in mackinaw boats.

S. F. O. 14, sends the 7th Cav. into winter quarters. Then occurs a gap of a week or so, occupied in the journey over the British line, and the next we hear is in November.

S. F. O. 15, Fort Buford, D. T., Nov. 3, orders the Post Quartermaster at Fort Buford to send fifteen hundred feet of hospital lumber to Fort Peck, to be used in putting the company of the 6th Inf. stationed at that place, while Lieut. Jerome and Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf., are ordered to turn in to the Post Commander Fort Buford all the spare ammunition taken on the Canadian expedition. The work of the expedition seems to be closed, and they only have to get home, and the next order provides for this.

S. F. O. 16, Fort Buford, D. T., Nov. 4, calls for one team of four animals and a driver, to be used as transportation to Fort Stevenson, D. T., for the Commission, and the Post Surgeon Fort Buford will receipt to the Post Surgeon Fort Shaw, M. T., for seven hospital blankets, brought from the last named post for

the use of the Commission. This shows the luxury of being a military officer of rank in the U. S. Service. One wagon and seven blankets for an ambassador and his suite. Lieut. Jerome is ordered to accompany the Department Commander to St. Paul, Minn., giving up a leave previously promised him.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

SITTING BULL'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE.

AN interesting contribution to the literature of our Indian war is contained in the report of two interviews with Sitting Bull, one by the correspondent of the New York *World* and one by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who accompanied the Sitting Bull Commission to the headquarters of the Sioux leader, who disclaims the title of "chief." Major Walsh, of the Canadian police, explained to the *Herald* reporter that Sitting Bull's position was anomalous. Major Walsh said: "His own tribes, the Uncapas, are not all in fealty to him. Parts of nearly twenty different tribes of Sioux, besides a remnant of the Uncapas, abide with him. So far as I have learned he rules over these fragments of tribes, which compose his camp of 2,500, including between 800 and 900 warriors, by sheer compelling force of intellect and will. I believe that he understands nothing particularly of war or military tactics, at least not enough to give him the skill or the right to command warriors in battle. He is supposed to have guided the fortunes of several battles, including the fight in which Custer fell. That supposition, as you will presently find, is partially erroneous. His word was always potent in the camp or in the field, but he has usually left to the war chiefs the duties appertaining to engagements. When the crisis came he gave his opinion, which was accepted as law."

The *World* correspondent, who seems from his letter to be a Frenchman, talked French with Sitting Bull. He gives part of his interview with the chief in that language. Sitting Bull talks very good French, with a poetry of expression that is remarkable. The important part of both interviews in the account given by Sitting Bull of Custer's last fight. The interview with the *World* man took place in Sitting Bull's lodge, in presence of two Indians, "Little Current" and the "Marmot." The account of it is as follows, omitting only some rambling poetical remarks with which it is interspersed:

"There was a pause here, and the Marmot rose, and, bowing to us again, threw himself by the door. I then asked Sitting Bull what he had to propose respecting the future of the Indians in the United States. He said:

I will tell you in a few words. I know that my people cannot become part of the white people—cannot mix with them as the slave black people mix. We are people by ourselves. The Great Spirit made us as we are. It is not our fault that we are Indians. We know that we are dying out. I remember when I was a boy the old men of our race telling how they had heard the old men, their fathers, tell of the days when the Indians were indeed a great people. But that is past. We are dying out. We shall soon disappear. The white man is taking our place. Now, we cannot prevent that. It is the will of the Great Spirit. Let the white man succeed us. It is God's will. But still it must be God's will, for he is a just and kind father, that the white man should treat us kindly. He is now stronger than we. Let the strong be kind. God is strong. He is kind. The Great Spirit, I am sure, has not ordered that we, the weaker people, should be put to death like dogs. Now what I say is just this: Let the Great Father give our people a tract of land somewhere, a tract of land on which they can hunt a little, fish a little, and cultivate the ground a little. Let him put the Sioux here, the Crow there, the Blackfeet in this spot, the Nez Perces in that and so on, giving each nation its own dominion (*possession*). Let him not think that we will fight one another. We are dying, we cannot fight one another. Then let him appoint good servants, not cheats, to keep watch over us and see that our old men and the sick are not left to die like dogs. If sometimes we cannot live by the chase or by the land, why then let him give us food. Then we shall be quiet and die off quietly. But let not the Great Father put bad men over us. Let him not give bad agents power over us. Let him not leave us a prey to wicked men who fill our young warriors with whiskey and teach them to rob and murder. My people, the Sioux nation, want a Catholic missionary. They are good men. They are the best servants of the Great Spirit. They know our people well. Let them be the agents of the Great Father. They will serve him as well as they serve the Great Spirit. I think that is all. Bad agents make the good Indian bad. The good priest will make the good Indian still a better one. He is the great friend of the children of the prairie (*des enfants des prairies*).

"Little Current spoke on this subject at some length, re-echoing the words of his chief. He added, however, that before the red men died out they would have a big fight, and several times repeated what Sitting Bull said just before, 'They are going to kill us in some way, and it will become us to die fighting.' He said the agents stole what the Great Father gave the Indians in the States, and on this Sitting Bull nodded his head, and said:

Les Américains ont d'abord donné aux Indiens de gros sacs de farine, du sucre et des couvertures; l'annee suivante ils n'ont donne que la moitié; les années d'après ils allèrent en diminuant, et aujourd'hui ils ne donnent plus qu'une poignée de farine.

"He asked me to be sure and make that public, viz.:

At first the Americans gave the Indians big sacks of flour, sugar and blankets; the year following they only gave them half; in subsequent years they kept on diminishing it, and to-day they do not give them more than a handful of flour.

"His ideas seemed to be that the bad agents were responsible for this reduction.

"In conclusion I asked Sitting Bull to tell me about the Custer fight. I told him the Americans accused him of massacring Custer's command. He said:

I know they do. If Custer had killed all my people the Americans would have said he had won a great fight. I did not massacre Custer. He was a brave man, but he had no caution. The Marmot is brave, but he is cautious and cunning too. Custer was brave, but he was careless. He rushed upon us. We were strong. I had five times as many warriors as he. We were posted well. If he had as many soldiers as I had braves, and I had only as many braves as he had soldiers, I could have beaten him all the same. I was posted well. I had the ground. He rushed upon us. He came with a loud shout into the ravine. I expected it. I knew what he would do. I had heard of him. Little Current there knew him well. We were ready for him. As soon as he rushed in we closed up the ravine. We shut him in. What can you do when you are shut in all round? He rode very fast all over, shouting. He wanted to ride through us. At last one of my braves, Maneekolikouah (the

Grass-Eater), shot him. The Marmot would have taken him. When he fell the soldiers kept on fighting, but they could not see their way out. It was Custer's fault. Why did he take them into such a place? He was too brave. It is better to be afraid than too brave, like Custer. I did not murder them. We thought Reno was with Custer at first; and when Reno came along after, we thought it was the chief (Terry), and made away because we were tired. Reno stopped. Then we went off. My braves did not touch the dead soldiers. We went away and left them. Miles is like Custer. I think he is his brother. I mean that he has no caution. It is not just to say we murdered Custer. He murdered himself. That is all.

"Little Current added that Custer was a fool. He thought he could do anything. A brave man is very good, but a chief ought to be cunning to. Custer was a good fighter but a bad chief. Howard was a good chief. He was very careful. He did not throw away soldiers. He was careful. He did not try to do too much.

"It was now 8 o'clock. A police picket of a sergeant and five troopers stationed in a block-house just outside the camp had business with Sitting Bull at half-past, and we closed our talk and crossed the gorge and up the steep brae in the driving storm. My quarters for the night were in the block house, and Sitting Bull talked with us there for another hour on the Red Deer country, his future home, and other matters. On leaving he accepted some tobacco, and according to Indian etiquette I accompanied him back to his tepee. He enjoined me to remember him to Stamixotokon on my return next day to this post, and bade me be sure and make it known that he did not murder Custer. He sent the faithful Marmot back with me to the block-house, and I left the famous warrior with a hearty 'good night' and a warm handshake. On the 9th he comes here to see Colonel McLeod on camp matters. His people have plenty of fuel and want for nothing in the way of food. They are comfortable and seem happy enough, trusting implicitly to Sitting Bull, who is a very able and polished intercessor between them and the police officers."

Sitting Bull seems to have been much more affable with the *World* man than with the *Herald* man, probably on account of his being French. It has frequently been said that he loves the French on account of French missionaries who taught him their language. Not understanding French the *Herald* reporter was obliged to converse through an interpreter. After the usual manner he dilutes it as much as possible so as to spread it over the greatest possible space. He says:

Sitting Bull is about five feet ten inches high. He was clad in a black and white calico shirt, black cloth leggings, and moccasins, magnificently embroidered with beads and porcupine quills. He held in his hand a fox-skin cap, its brush drooping to his feet; with the dignity and grace of a natural gentleman he had removed it from his head at the threshold. His long black hair hung far down his back, athwart his cheeks and in front of his shoulders. His eyes gleamed like black diamonds. His visage, devoid of paint, was noble and commanding; nay, it was something more. Besides the Indian character given to it by high cheek bones, a broad, retreating forehead, a prominent aquiline nose and a jaw like a bulldog's, there was about the mouth something of beauty, but more of an expression of exquisite, cruel irony. Two interpreters brought chairs and seated themselves, and at a neighboring desk the stenographer took his place. I afterward learned that two Sioux chiefs stood on guard outside the door and that all the Indians in the fort had their arms ready to spring in case of a suspected treachery. On the previous night two of the Indians had been taken suddenly ill and their sickness had been ascribed by some warriors to poison. So restless and anxious were all the savages that nothing but the influence and tact of Major Walsh could have procured for me the following colloquy with the Sphinx of the Northwest:

"You are a great chief," said I to Sitting bull, "but you live behind a cloud. Your face is dark; my people do not see it. Tell me, do you hate the Americans very much? A gleam as of fire shot across his face. "I am no chief." "What are you?" "I am," said he, crossing both hands upon his chest, slightly nodding and smiling satirically, "a man." "You say you are no chief?" "No!" (with considerable hauteur.) "Are you a head soldier?" "I am nothing—neither a chief nor a soldier." "What? Nothing?" "Nothing." "What, then, makes the warriors of your camp, the great chiefs who are here along with you, look up to you so? Why do they think so much of you?" "Oh, I used to be a kind of a chief; but the Americans made me go away from my father's hunting ground." "You do not love the Americans?" You should have seen this savage's lips. "I saw to-day that all the warriors around you clapped their hands and cried out when you spoke. What you said appeared to pleased them. They liked you. They seemed to think that what you said was right for them to say. If you are not a great chief, why do these men think so much of you?"

At this Sitting Bull, who had in the meantime been leaning back against the wall, assumed a posture of mingled toleration and disdain. "You people look up to men because they are rich; because they have much land, many lodges, many squaws?" "Yes." "Well, I suppose my people look up to me because I am poor. That is the difference." In this answer was concentrated all the evanescence natural to an Indian. "What is your feeling toward the Americans now?" He did not even dodge an answer. He touched his hip, where his knife was. I asked the interpreter to insist on an answer. "Listen," said Sitting Bull, not changing his posture but putting his right hand upon his knee. "I told them to-day what my notions were—that I did not want to go back there. Everytime that I had any difficulty with them they struck me first. I want to live in peace." "Will you live with them in peace if they allowed you to do so?" "Do you think that you can only obtain peace here?" "The White Mother is good." "Better than the Great Father?" "Hough."

We pass over the less important parts of the interview to come to Sitting Bull's account of the Custer massacre, condensing it by omitting some of the reporter's questions:

Many of the chiefs knew the Long Haired Chief, but I never saw him. He was a great warrior. He was a mighty chief. We thought we were whipped. Not at first, but by and by, yes. Afterwards no. Our camp was attacked some two hours past the time when the sun set in the centre of the sky. The Long Hair commanded. The chief saw him—not here but there (pointing on a map to where Custer was repulsed, on the north bank of the Little Big Horn). I was lying in my lodge. Some young men ran into me and said, "The Long Hair is in the camp. Get up. They are firing into the camp." I said all right. I jumped up and stepped out of my lodge here (pointing to the group of Uncapa lodges designated as "abandoned lodges" on the map). The first attack was made here, and the old men, squaws and children were hurried away toward the other end of the camp. Some of the Mameconjou women and children also left their lodges when the attack began.

"We fell back, but it was not what warriors call a retreat; it was to gain time. It was the Long Hair who retreated. My people fought him here in the brush (designating the timber behind which the Indians pressed Reno) and he fell back across here" (placing his finger on the line of Reno's retreat to the northern bluffs). "So you think that was the Long Hair whom your people fought in that timber and who fell back afterward to those heights?" "Of course." "What afterward occurred? Was there any heavy fighting after the retreat of the soldiers to the bluffs?" "Not then; not there." "Where, then?" "Why, down here," and Sitting Bull indicated with his finger the place

where Custer approached and touched the river. "That," said he, "was where the big fight was fought, a little later. After the Long Hair was driven back to the bluffs he took this road (tracing with his finger the line of Custer's march on the map), and went down to see if he could not beat us there."

[Here the reader should pause to observe the extent of Sitting Bull's error, and to anticipate what will presently appear to be Reno's misconception or mistake. Sitting Bull, not identifying Reno in the whole of his engagement, makes it seem that it was Custer who attacked, when Reno attacked in the first place, and afterward moved down to resume the assault from a new position].

"Then the fight commenced here," I asked, pointing to the spot where Custer advanced beyond the Little Big Horn. "What happened?" "Hell!" "You mean, I suppose, a fierce battle?" "I mean a thousand devils." "The village was by this time thoroughly aroused?" "The squaws were like flying birds; the bullets were like homing bees." "You say that when the first attack was made, off here on the right of the map, the old men and squaws and children ran down the valley toward the left. What did they do when this second attack came from up here toward the left?" "They ran back again to the right, here and there," answered Sitting Bull, placing his swarthy finger on the place where the words "Abandoned Lodges" are. "And where did the warriors run?" "They ran to the fight—the big fight." "So that, in the afternoon, after the first fight, on the right hand side of the map, was over, and after the big fight toward the left hand side began, you say that the squaws and children all returned to the right hand side, and that the warriors, the fighting men of all the Indian campers ran to the place where the big fight was going on?" "Yes." "Why was that? Were not some of the warriors left in front of those intrenchments on the bluffs, near the right side of the map?" "Did not you think it necessary that we did not our war chiefs think it necessary to keep some of your young men there to fight the troops who had retreated to those intrenchments?" "No." "Why?" "You have forgotten?" "How?" "You forgot that only a few soldiers were left by the Long Hair on their bluffs. He took the main body of his soldiers with him to make that big fight down here on the left." "So there were no soldiers to make a fight left in those intrenchments on the right hand bluffs?" "I have spoken. It is enough. The squaws could deal with them. There were none but squaws and papooses in front of them that afternoon." "Well, then, I inquired of Sitting Bull, "Did the cavalry, who came down and made the big fight, fight?" Again Sitting Bull smiled. "They fought."

"Many young men are missing from our lodges?" "Were there any Americans left to tell the story of that day?" "No." "How did they come to the attack?" "I have heard that there are trees which tremble." "Do you mean the trees with trembling leaves?" "Yes." "They call them in some parts of the Western country Quaking Aspens; in the Eastern part of the country they call them Silver Aspens." "Hab! A great white chief, whom I met once, spoke these words: 'Silver Aspens,' trees that shake; those were the Long Hair's soldiers. You do not mean that they trembled before your people because they were afraid?" "They were brave men. They were tired. They were too tired." "How did they act? How did they behave themselves?" At this Sitting Bull again arose. I also arose from my seat, as did the other persons in the room, except the stenographer.

"Your people," said Sitting Bull, extending his right hand, "were killed. I tell no lies about dead men. These men who came with the Long Hair were as good men as ever fought. When they rode up their horses were tired and they were tired. When they got off from their horses they could not stand firmly on their feet. They swayed to and fro—so my young men have told me—like the limbs of cypresses in a great wind. Some of them staggered under the weight of their guns. But they began to fight at once; but by this time, as I have said, our camps were aroused, and there were plenty of warriors to meet them. They fired with needle guns. We repelled with magazine guns—repeating rifles. It was so (and here Sitting Bull illustrated by pointing his palms together with the rapidity of a fusillade). Our young men would lead across the river and drove the white braves back." "And then?" "And then they rushed across themselves." "And then?" "And then they found that they had a good deal to do." "Was there at that time some doubt about the issue of the battle, whether you would whip the Long Hair or not?" "There was so much doubt about it that I started down there (here again pointing to the map) to tell the squaws to pack up the lodges and get ready to move away." "You were on that expedition, then, after the big fight had fairly begun?" "Yes." "You did not personally witness the rest of the big fight? You were not engaged in it?" "No. I have heard of it from the warriors."

"When the great crowds of your young men crossed the river in front of Long Hair what did they do? Did they attempt to assault him directly in his front?" "At first they did, but afterward they found it better to try and get around him. They formed themselves on all sides of him except just at his back." "How long did it take them to put themselves around his flanks?" "As long as it takes the sun to travel from here to there" (indicating some marks upon his arm with which apparently he is used to gauge the progress of the shadow of his lodge across his arm, and probably meaning half an hour). An Indian has no more definite way than this to express the lapse of time.) "The trouble was with the soldiers," he continued; "they were so exhausted and their horses bothered them so much that they could not take good aim. Some of their horses broke away from them and left them to stand and drop and die. When the Long Hair, the General, found that he was so outnumbered and threatened on his flanks, he took the best course he could have taken. The bugle blew. It was an order to fall back. All the men fell back fighting and dropping. They could not fire fast enough, though. But from our side it was so," said Sitting Bull, and here he clapped his hands rapidly twice a second to express with what quickness and continuance the balls flew from the Henry and Winchester rifles wielded by the Indians. "They could not stand up under such a fire," he added. "Were any military tactics shown? Did the Long Haired Chief make any disposition of his soldiers, or did it seem as though they retreated all together, helter skelter, fighting for their lives?" "They kept in pretty good order. Some great chief must have commanded them all the while. They would fall back across a coule and make a fresh stand beyond on higher ground. The map is pretty nearly right. It shows where the white men stopped and fought before they were all killed. I think that is right—down there to the left, just above the Little Big Horn. There was one party driven out there, away from the rest, and there a great many men were killed. The places marked on the map are pretty nearly the places where all were killed." "Did the whole command keep on fighting until the last?" "Every man, so far as my people could see. There were no cowards on either side."

"This big fight, then, extended through three hours?" "Through most of the going forward of the sun." "Where was the Long Hair the most of the time?" "I have talked with my people; I cannot find one who saw the Long Hair until just before he died. He did not wear his hair as he used to wear it. His hair was like yours," said Sitting Bull, playfully touching my forehead with his taper fingers. "It was short, but it was of the color of the grass when the frost comes." "Did you hear from your people how he died? Did he die on horseback?" "No. None of them died on horseback." "All were dismounted?" "Yes." "And Custer, the Long Hair?" "Well, I have understood that there were a great many brave men in that fight, and that from time to time, while it was going on, they were shot down like pigs. They could not help themselves. One by one the officers fell. I believe the Long Hair rode across once from this place down here (meaning the place where Tom Custer's and Smith's companies were killed) to this place up here (indicating the spot on the map where Custer fell), but I am not sure about this. Any way it was said that up there where the last fight took place, where the last stand was made, the Long Hair's coat like a sheaf of corn with all the ears fallen around him." "Not wounded?" "No." "How many stood by him?" "A few." "When did he fall?" "He killed a man when he fell. He laughed." "You mean he cried out?" "No, he laughed; he had fired his last shot." "From a carbine?" "No, a pistol." "Did he stand up after he first fell?" "He rose up on his hands and tried to get up, but his pistol would not go off." "Was any one else standing up when he fell down?" "One man was kneeling; that was all. But he died before the Long Hair. All this was far up on the bluffs, far away from the Sioux encampments. I did not see it. It is told to me. But it is true." "The Long Hair was not scalped?" "No. My people did not want his scalp." "Why?" "I have said; he was a great chief."

"Did you at any time," I persisted, "during the progress of the

fight believe that your people would get the worst of it?" "At one time, as I have told you, I started down to tell the squaws to strike the lodges. I was then on my way up to the right end of the camp, where the first attack was made on us. But before I reached that end of the camp where the Minneconjou and Uncapa squaws and children were and where some of the other squaws—Cheyennes and Ogallalas—had gone I was overtaken by one of the young warriors, who had just come down from the fight. He called out to me. He said: 'No use to leave camp; every white man is killed.' So I stopped and went no farther. I turned back, and by and by I met the warriors returning."

"In the meantime," I asked, "Were there no warriors occupied up here at the right end of the camp? Was nobody left, except the squaws and the children and the old men, to take care of that end of the camp? Was nobody ready to defend it against the soldiers in those intrenchments up there?" "Oh," replied Sitting Bull again, "there was no need to waste warriors in that direction. There were only a few soldiers there in those intrenchments, and we knew they wouldn't dare to come out."

"While the big fight was going on," I asked Sitting Bull, "could the sound of the firing have been heard as far as those intrenchments on the right?" "The squaws who were gathered down in the valley of the river heard them. The guns could have been heard three miles and more."

As Sitting Bull arose to go I asked him whether he had the stomach for any more battles with the Americans. He answered: "I do not want any fight." "You mean not now?" He laughed quite heartily. "No; not this winter." "Are your young braves willing to fight?" "You will see." "When?" "I cannot say." "I have not seen your people. Would I be welcome at your camp?"

After gazing at the ceiling for a few moments Sitting Bull responded: "I will not be pleased. The young men would not be pleased. You came with this party (alluding to the United States Commissioners) and you can go back with them. I have said enough." With this Sitting Bull wrapped his blanket around him and, after gracefully shaking hands, strode to the door. Then he placed his fox-skin cap upon his head and I bade him adieu.

(From the Hartford Times).

THE MULE OF SUMTER.

WHEN Dahlgren's iron-clads began operations in Charleston Harbor the 10th Army Corps made a sudden dash and drove in the thin lines of pickets which the rebels had posted on the eastern end of Morris Island. When daylight came every gun which Beauregard could bring to bear upon the new work began to rain shot and shell, and from daylight till noon there were lively times in and about Charleston Bay. Shortly after noon Fort Sumter opened furiously, and it was feared that an attempt was about to be made by the enemy to advance. There were enough men there, it was thought, to hold it, but there was a deficiency of ammunition, and so a mule-driver volunteered to deliver the ammunition. The only road was the smooth and sandy beach along the bay, and the distance between the two points about a mile and a half. Half that distance was within easy range of Fort Sumter, and Battery Wagner's guns covered all the way to the sand hills, behind which was the Federal camp.

I am describing this incident as it appeared from the shipping in the bay, and what called attention to it was the sudden waking-up of every gun on the southeast angle of Sumter. Looking to see the cause of the furious cannonading, everybody was surprised to see a mule team tearing up the beach in the direction of the new work. The driver was laying the lash on, and that mule had its ears laid straight back and was making its legs go. Occasionally a shell would touch the beach, bound up, and explode, and the mule would then hesitate and try to turn back. But the driver would lay the cowhide on with renewed vigor; then the mule put on another spurt, until at last it became entirely demoralized by the explosion of a ten-inch shell almost under his belly. Every glass in the squadron was levelled at the spectacle. The driver got off his seat, took the animal by the head, whirled it around once or twice and started it up the beach once more. Fort Sumter flashed and flamed, Battery Wagner belched and thundered, and still that daring driver urged his mule along, though the way was swept by at least thirty guns.

At last he reached his destination, but he could not stay there, and in a moment he was turned around and exhorting that animal to do its level best. The mule did not need to be told to step out, for in its rear there was roar and racket, and about its ears were flying sand and scrap-iron, which seemed to stimulate its fleetness. Down that hard beach flew the mule, the light cart bobbing and swaying, and the driver's arm rising and falling as he dealt out lash after lash. At last they near the friendly shelter of the sand hills. In another minute they will be safe, but just as they near the place to turn aside a shell came screaming from Sumter. Everybody could see the huge mass of iron as it roared through the air. It struck the beach directly in the rear of the mule and with a bound it overtook it and exploded with terrific violence. A general exclamation is heard from Dahlgren's flagship, where the Admiral and his staff are earnestly gazing at the adventurous mule and his daring driver. Fort Sumter's ramparts are black with men, they, too, willing witnesses of Yankee pluck. Along the swell of Morris Island, and covering every elevation, can be seen the Union soldiers, who stand with bated breath, anxious and full of suspense, and every eye intently taking in the scene. When the shell exploded the circle of smoke hid the mule for a moment, but when the smoke cleared Mr. Mule had his ears laid back, and, with head down, and legs lashing wildly out, he was making kindling wood of the cart, which had been badly demoralized by a fragment of the shell. Presently the driver is seen limping to the mule; in a second the mule is free from the cart, and, with the driver on his back, and a farewell whisk of his tail, disappears behind the cover of the hills.

The thousands of boys in blue unite in a long and hearty hurrah; the sailors wave their hats and shout themselves hoarse, and, hark! the rebels have caught the infection, and are cheering, too.

The subject selected for the (British) Royal Artillery Institution prize essay for 1878 is "The Role of Horse Artillery in a Campaign." The candidates are to be confined to officers on full-pay and members of the institution.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.

NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.

EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.

ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Watmough.

STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Esby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.

Commodore John C. Febiger, " Washington, D. C.

Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Pearce Crosby, " League Island, Penn.

Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Washington Nov. 20, from her trip to the Eastern yards.

THE *Pensacola* left Mare Island, Nov. 10, for San Francisco. She expects to sail in a few days for the Sandwich Islands.

THE U. S. revenue cutter *Hugh McCulloch*, Capt. Hamlin, from New York for Castine, Me., touched at Newport, R. I., Nov. 17.

THE *Huron* arrived at the Norfolk yard from New York, Nov. 19, to coal, before proceeding on a cruise in the Gulf. She will first go to Havana.

THE *Enterprise* was reported ready for sea at Norfolk Nov. 15. She is going to New Orleans, and while there will aid the authorities in making a survey of the river in the vicinity.

CAPTAIN GEO. E. BELKNAP, commanding Navy-yard at Pensacola, reports officially to the Navy Department that quarantine was raised in the harbor on the 14th Nov., and that no case of yellow fever has been introduced into the Bay during the past season of hot weather.

COMMO. A. K. HUGHES, commanding Naval station at Port Royal, S. C., reports under date of Nov. 15 that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Port Royal and vicinity, and that all quarantine restrictions have been removed.

THE *Saratoga*, training-ship for boys, is under orders to proceed from Hampton Roads to Port Royal, S. C. If the water on the bar will permit, she will stop at Charleston en route, and remain awhile for the purpose of enlisting such boys as are suitable and desire to enter the Navy.

THE *Plymouth* left Norfolk on the 16th Nov. for St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Aspinwall and other West Indian ports, but was detained at Hampton Roads to participate in some fleet exercises. She has been thoroughly recalibrated, and furnished with new torpedo booms.

FIRST LIEUTENANT D. PRATT MANNIX, U. S. M. C., a student at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe,

has the honor of being the first since the school was

established to destroy a target at 3,400 yards distance

with a solid shot from a 15in. gun. Lieut. Mannix

has made so many other excellent scores in target practice with artillery that this can hardly be considered a chance shot.

A RECENT number of the New Orleans *Picayune* states that the bear which was given to Assistant-Engineer Frick, of the *Plymouth*, at Natchez, during the famous cruise of that ship up the Mississippi river last spring, escaped from his cage in the park of the Crescent City Rifle Club, and attacked a dairyman named W. H. Vredenbergh, who happened to come in his way, and inflicted twelve deep gashes in his right leg, between the hip and ankle. A Mr. Marquez came to the rescue, and, after firing nine shots, ended the career of the *Plymouth's* bear. Before the departure of the ship, Mr. Frick gave the bear to the Continental Guards. This organization put the animal up as a prize at a shooting contest, and Major Arms, of the Crescent City Rifle team, secured him. He was considered playful and harmless, and his furious outbreak is said to have resulted from hunger occasioned by neglect.

We are glad to learn that the efforts of the Board which is considering the matter of a new naval uniform, are directed towards the simplification of the uniform. While several important omissions have been recommended, there has been nothing added, the only material modification being in the form of the cap, which it was proposed to modify into a shape that might stay on the head, and be a more appropriate portion of an officer's dress. This movement to alter the uniforms did not originate at the Naval Academy, as many believe, but at the Navy Department, the superintendent of the Academy having been merely directed by the Department to detail a board for this purpose from the officers at An-

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napolis, and when that board was ordered not one of its members had the remotest idea that such a project was in contemplation. We have a communication on the subject of the uniform which we shall publish another week.

A RESOLUTION has been passed in the House this week, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House what naval vessels have been put under repair since the first of March last, with the names and cost of the same, and the amount required to put them in sea-going condition. This resolution was introduced on the suggestion of the following letter from a naval officer at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Mr. Shelley, of Alabama, saying: "If your House wants to lop off some of the extravagance that is now going on, offer a resolution having a board of the highest naval officers, including a constructor and engineer, to examine and report on the old hulls which naval officers will be afraid to risk their lives in after they are completed. Besides, such an investigation will show the same condition of waste that was shown in repairs of the *Yankee*, at Norfolk, under Constructor Easby, now chief of the bureau. His estimate as to cost was \$16,473.53, while he spent before completing the same \$171,830.05. For verification of this read House Miscellaneous Documents, 170, part 5, XLIVth Congress, First Session, appendix, top of page 539."

The first year of Colonel McCawley's administration of the affairs of the Marine Corps expired this month, and presents a good exhibit. The clothing and rations furnished the enlisted men were never better than now, and at all of the posts there is a marked improvement in the appearance, morale and discipline of the troops. Commanding officers are expected to report all intemperate, unreliable or unsoldierly men for dishonorable discharge, and the pursuance of this course will soon weed the corps of its large percentage of disreputables. Steps have also been taken to inspire officers with a greater respect for their reputations, and the names of three old offenders will not appear in the next Register. Candidates for appointment as non-commissioned officers are now subjected to examination before being warranted by the commandant, and cannot be reduced within the limits of the United States without his approval, unless by sentence of court-martial. Other changes designed to improve the *materiel* and increase the efficiency of the service are contemplated, and ere long commissioned officers will probably find examinations essential to their advancement.

On Saturday, Nov. 17, a landing party composed of a battalion of ten companies of infantry and three platoons of artillery, was disembarked at Fortress Monroe, Va., from the *Pocahontas*, *Plymouth* and *Savannah*, for parade, drill and review. The *Huron* was expected to furnish a detail, but arrived from sea too late to take part. Three of the companies consisted of marines, commanded by Lieuts. Henry C. Cochrane, Geo. B. Haycock and William B. Biddle, U. S. M. C., and the remainder of blue jackets, commanded by Lieuts. Swift, Arnold, Paul, Tyler, Beehler, Reeder, and Master H. R. Tyler, U. S. N. Comdr. M. Sicard acted as colonel, Lieut. C. H. Stockton as lieut.-col., Lieut. J. N. Hemphill as major, and Ensign J. C. Fremont, jr., as adjutant. The *Pocahontas*'s band, in a very handsome new sack uniform, with white facings, marshalled by a sergeant of marines resplendent in all the colors of the rainbow, furnished good music, and the battalion marched from the wharf into the fort where for over three hours it was paraded and drilled, as a battalion and by company, and was finally reviewed by Admiral Trenchard and Gen. Getty, accompanied by their respective staffs. The sailors wore white leggings, which produced the usually picturesque effect, and excited regret in the minds of some of the ladies present that the sky-blue extensions of the marines were not similarly encased.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION,

U. S. FLAGSHIP POWHATAN,

HAMPTON Roads, Va., Nov. 19, 1877.

The Commander-in-chief desires to congratulate the officers and men of the landing party on Saturday last on their proficiency in drill and knowledge of tactics. He hopes that they will continue to deserve his praise, to which end drills should be frequent, spirited and thorough. The experience of last summer, during the labor riots, shows that the Navy is liable to be called on to support the Army, and commanding officers should, therefore, have their landing parties ready at all times, and see that they are efficient.

This order will be read at general muster.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Rear-Admiral, Comdg.

THE death of Captain FRANK MUNROE, U. S. M. C., at the beginning of the present week, is announced by telegram from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal. According to the message of the commandant of the yard, Captain MUNROE died after an illness of several days, but no mention of the nature of his illness is given. The following is a corrected record of the official career of the deceased officer: He was commissioned 2d lieutenant U. S. M. C. June 5, 1861, stationed at Marine Barracks, Washington, present with Marine Battalion at first battle of Bull Run, and subsequently at Naval Battery, Alexandria, Va.; 1st lieutenant September, 1861; served with Marine Battalion accompanying DUPONT'S Expedition, November, 1861; on transport *Governor*, which founded at sea—the command being rescued by U. S. S. *Subine*. The battalion was afterwards in camp at Bay Point, Port Royal. Lieut. MUNROE was in the Marine Garrison at Norfolk in April, 1862, thence transferred to station at Cairo, Ill. In 1863-4 he served on the ironclad *Roanoke*, North Atlantic Station. He was promoted to a captaincy June 10, 1864, and went to

Marine Barracks, Washington, till the close of the war. From October, 1865, to February, 1868, he was fleet marine officer of the South Pacific Station; was stationed at Pensacola during 1868-9, thence to Boston in 1871-2. Captain MUNROE was fleet marine officer South Atlantic Station from April, 1872, to August, 1875, and at Marine Barracks, Washington, 1875-6. He was at Mare Island, Cal., from 3d of August, 1877, till his death.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE
ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 17.—Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, to experimental duty at New York under Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood.

Carpenter Benjamin E. Fernald, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st December.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, to hold himself in readiness for sea service as fleet engineer of the South Pacific Station.

Chief Engineers R. M. Bartleman and E. J. Whitaker, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

NOVEMBER 19.—Boatswain James Nash, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

NOVEMBER 21.—Master Martin E. Hall, to the Ossipee.

Ensign O. W. Lowry, to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. M. Ferebee, to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.

NOVEMBER 23.—Pay Director Looker, in addition to present duties, as General Inspector, P. C., relieving Pay Director Cutler.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 15.—Master S. A. Stanton has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, European Station, on the 5th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Alexander Sharp has reported his return home, having been detached from the Marion, European Station, on the 3d October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 17.—Ensign John W. Beane, from the Enterprise, and ordered to report for treatment at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Midshipman C. A. Corbin has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, on the 6th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer George Sewell, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts, from the Intrepid, at New York, and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter Wm. D. Toy, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st December, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 19.—Ensign John W. Stewart, from the receiving ship Wyoming, at the Washington yard, and ordered to the Enterprise at Hampton Roads, Va.

NOVEMBER 21.—Master John E. Roller, from the Ossipee, and placed on sick leave.

Ensign Charles R. Miles, from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Ossipee.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, from the New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Master Nathan Sargent, at present in Paris France, has been extended until the 1st May next.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, to experimental duty at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Paymaster-General James H. Watmough as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing was accepted, to take effect on the 17th November, and the name of Pay Director George F. Cutler submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the President to be his successor.

COMMISSIONED.

Thomas H. Patterson to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy on the active list from March 28, 1877.

George M. Ransom to be a Commodore in the Navy on the active list from March 28, 1877.

Henry A. Adams to be a captain in the Navy on the active list from March 28, 1877.

Albert S. Barker to be a Commander in the Navy on the active list from March 28, 1877.

Morton W. Sanders to be a Commander in the Navy on the active list from April 11, 1877.

John R. Bartlett to be a Commander in the Navy on the active list from April 25, 1877.

Oliver A. Batcheller to be a Commander in the Navy on the active list from June 25, 1877.

Silas W. Terry to be a Commander in the Navy on the retired list from July 11, 1877.

Frank C. Cosby to be a Pay Inspector with the relative rank of Commander in the Navy from April 12, 1877.

Warner B. Bayley to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of master from September 21, 1877.

Wythe M. Parks to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Ensign from May 8, 1877.

Wilmer O. Chrisman to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Ensign from May 18, 1877.

John D. Slosane to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Ensign from June 7, 1877.

Clarence L. Dennot to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Ensign from May 15, 1877.

Edward N. Whitehouse, to be a Paymaster in the Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander from April 12, 1877.

John MacMahon to be a Paymaster in the Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander from September 27, 1877.

Gallaudet I. Lewis to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy with the relative rank of Ensign from June 28, 1877.

Henry D. Todd to be a Professor of Mathematics in the Navy with the relative rank of lieutenant from September 10, 1877.

Captain Wm. N. Jeffers as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from April 10, 1877.

John C. Howell, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from April 25, 1877.

William F. Spicer to be a Commodore in the Navy from April 25, 1877.

George Brown to be a captain in the Navy from April 25, 1877.

Charles S. Cotton to be a Commander in the Navy from April 25, 1877.

MARINE CORPS.

Stephen W. Quackenbush to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from September 8, 1877.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending November 21, 1877:

Henry Foster, ship's tailor, November 14, Naval Hospital, New York.

Joseph Alonzo Gooding, landsman (cabin servant), November 16, U. S. steamer Wyoming, Washington, D. C.

James Campbell, seaman, November 8, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

THE John Cockerill Company, of Belgium, has sold some boats built of steel plates to Russia, forwarding the plates by rail and putting them together on arrival. A fortnight suffices for their conveyance from Serang to the Danube. They are also building thirty iron pontoon bridges of boats. The Russians have also ordered 95,000 rifles at Liège.

FIGHTING UNDER STEAM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: When, in replying to Captain Chandler's letter, I instanced fighting a ship with injured machinery, as a case where it might be desirable to reduce steam pressure, I meant, that possibly the injuries might be of such a nature as to allow the vessel which sustained them, to continue the combat, by reducing the steam pressure. Captain Chandler evidently applied my remarks to the wrong vessel. Furthermore, when I said, "that the modern compound engine could be worked at low pressures without any greater sacrifice of power than would occur with the ordinary engine," I intended it to meet what has been sometimes advanced, and what I thought at the time was Captain Chandler's idea, "that it would be advisable during an engagement to reduce the steam to near atmospheric pressure." Of course, a certain reduction of power occurs in both cases, but I think when the compound engine works under as favorable conditions at low pressures, it accomplishes all that can be claimed for the other, and besides it possesses the advantages of economy in ordinary steaming, and a greatly reduced weight. Under these circumstances it should satisfy those who advocate full power and high speed in battle, as well as those who desire to sacrifice an aggressive force, for a mistaken idea of increased safety to the machinery. It should be remembered that the extra coal is not the only additional weight to consider in obtaining the same power with thirty pounds pressure as with sixty. Nearly double the grate surface is required with a corresponding increase in the other dimensions of the boilers, which involves a great additional weight of machinery.

I do not think that the fire room temperatures constitute so solid grounds for objecting to the compound engine as Captain Chandler imagines. In my own experience, the temperatures have never reached a point that would interfere with steaming, nor have they exceeded those in many fire rooms of vessels fitted with the old type of machinery; and in four naval vessels, two American and two foreign, where the temperatures are known to me, they are not so high as to cause any serious inconvenience. The average fire room temperature of the U. S. steamer *Marion* was only 130 degrees, whilst cruising during the summer in the Mediterranean.

That the compound engine working with sixty pounds pressure, requires more attention from the engineer's department than the old single expansion type working with thirty pounds is true, but if the two varieties are compared with both working at the former pressure, the single expansive engine will probably require the most care. The introduction of higher pressure brings with it greater care to the engineer, but considerable of this disappeared as he became more accustomed to its management. Captain Chandler certainly remembers that what is now the old style propeller machinery, at its inauguration exercised the engineers, who were accustomed to side wheel machinery, quite as much as compound machinery does the present engineer.

The receiver between the cylinders is undoubtedly an extra attachment, but as it is not a moving part it does not complicate the mechanism.

It is not probable that M. Ledien referred to the assimilation of the working parts by wear, as the cause of the compound engine retaining its primitive economy, but rather to the smaller amount of leakage around valves and pistons, owing to the opposite pressures being nearer equality. This economy would not be effected by the decay of the boilers, for they are constructed with a safety margin of four to eight times the working pressure, to allow for deterioration, and when this margin is exhausted, if the ship is to be maintained in an efficient condition, the boilers are renewed.

I do not know a stronger proof that the explosion of a boiler with sixty pounds of steam does not endanger the ship, than the fact that boilers have frequently burst at much higher pressure, without damaging the hull or surrounding machinery. A boiler of the *Thunderer*, much larger than any boiler in the American Navy connected with compound machinery, exploded at one hundred pounds pressure, yet neither the hull nor the adjacent boiler were injured.

Captain Chandler's views are sound, in recommending that our present vessels be fitted with boilers which do not bear any water surface in a sea way; yet, at the same time, it is not difficult, having a due regard to form and distribution of weights, to construct a large vessel of almost any degree of steadiness. For proof of this, I refer to Admiral Ryder's report on the behavior of the *Audacious*, in which he mentions that vessel as only rolling from three to four degrees, whilst lying in the trough of a heavy sea.

As some consolation for Captain Chandler in his opposition to compound machinery, I will state that the name compound engines, which I think has sometimes prejudiced people against them, is likely to disappear, for the latest fashion with the engineering journals is to speak of the most recent naval machinery as simple engines arranged to work as compound. In fact, it is rather difficult to classify such engines as the *Northampton*'s, which are the form that will probably rule for a considerable time, if the trials that are now progressing terminate favorably.

I fear that the suggestion of the editor of the JOURNAL to try Mr. Scott Russell's smoke and steam system, which is not a novel idea, will hardly satisfy those who condemn high pressure, for it involves steam of several hundred pounds pressure; and, besides, the prospect of grit and ashes in addition to a working pressure of over a thousand degrees rather cools the enthusiasm of an engineer.

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DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

GEN. ORDER No. 104, which we publish this week, relating to drunkenness in the Army, contains a sound lesson, and one which must result in good to the forces of the United States. It avoids the errors of the "temperance movement" so-called, and places the blame and responsibility where they belong, on the man who wilfully yields to intoxication. The mistake of all past efforts to enforce temperance in civil life has been the tendency to pet and excuse the drunkard, and to put the responsibility on his supposed "tempters;" the obstacles to the general enforcement of temperance in the Army have been chiefly found in the mistaken leniency of courts-martial in recommending for pardon or commutation of sentence, men whom the strict letter of military law had convicted of drunkenness to the injury of the service, whether on or off duty. When habitual or occasional drunkards know that they stand no possible chance of escape from punishment for their acts, they will be more cautious of offence; and if this fear does not deter them from degrading themselves, the Army will at all events be rid of their presence during the administration of Mr. HAYES.

Whether this order will have any great effect on diminishing intoxication in the Army is not certain, but there can be no doubt of its wisdom. Either the articles of war prohibiting drunkenness under certain penalties are right or wrong. If right they should be enforced; if wrong repealed. To allow them to continue on the statute book, and at the same time to condone offences against them for the sake of good fellowship, and in consideration of other qualities of the offender, tends directly to bring them into contempt. When, as so frequently happens, enlisted men are severely punished for drunkenness, while commissioned officers escape with reprimands or brief suspensions, the manifest injustice of the proceedings cannot fail to undermine the morale of the Army and injure its discipline. After all the common talk about the raging appetite for drink, and some men not being responsible for their actions under the temptation of a constitutional craving, the well-known fact remains that drunken

men very seldom rush into imminent danger, and that they seldom or never pick quarrels with men whom they know to be their superiors. Where the alleged insanity really exists, the welfare of society demands the removal and incarceration of the dangerous drunkard, along with the madman, the robber, the murderer, and other enemies to order. In the Army the necessity for the removal of such men is still more urgent than in civil society. Every officer knows that the only serious obstacle to discipline in the rank and file of the Army is drunkenness. While men are sober they can be controlled; but let intoxication enter a camp, and the quietest regiment soon becomes a pandemonium. The responsibility of officers in the whole matter is that of example. All the courts-martial, guard-houses, stocks and balls-and-chains in the world will not convince Private BROWN that he ought to be punished for drunkenness, when he sees Major BOOSEY and Captain FUDGLETON going to their quarters at night from the post trader's store, arm-in-arm, and endeavoring in vain to walk straight. No discipline, however strict, can knock the ideas of justice out of the American soldier's head, and discipline must suffer under such a state of things.

The total suppression of intoxication in the Army can only come in one way, when the public opinion of officers shall be educated to the same point of civilization which prevails in the society of ladies and gentlemen, where drunkenness would be resented as an insult to the company present. When this comes to pass—and may it come soon—the American Army will have advanced a long way on the road to perfection, but till it comes we welcome the appearance of the general order against drunkenness as the best that has been issued for years.

MILITIA RIOT DUTY.

THE Grand Jury at Pittsburgh, Pa., having, as they say, endeavored in vain to ascertain the inciters and promoters of the July riots in that city, have made a very remarkable presentation. After describing the origin of the riots, too well known to need repetition here, they state that they think that the Sheriff of the county had not exhausted his power before calling upon the military, although this, they say, is a question they are not called upon to decide. The authorship of the proclamation which was issued in Governor HARTRANFT's name, or the authority for it, they have been unable to trace beyond the Pennsylvania railroad depot. The Governor certainly did not authorize it, as he was slumbering in his special car near Salt Lake City. They then say that orders were given to clear the tracks and proceed as follows: "This was accomplished, when a pistol-shot was fired from the crowd, and some stones were thrown at the Philadelphia soldiers. The testimony is conclusive and overwhelming that without orders from the commanding officers, the soldiers commenced to fire at the crowd, and before they could be checked, the firing resulted in the immediate death of ten citizens. The coroner's report gives twenty-two deaths on Saturday and Sunday. This was the unauthorized, wilful, and wanton killing by the private soldiers which the inquest can call by no milder term than murder."

We have hitherto refrained from any extended comment on the Pittsburgh riots in their military aspect, awaiting facts before speaking deliberately on the subject, but the action of the Pittsburgh Grand Jury shows that the accessible evidence has been exhausted, and that we are as near the facts as we ever shall be. Their presentation has some points perfectly sound and good, and others equally untrue and mistaken. Their first good point is the statement that firing on mobs by soldiers without orders is murder. Of this there is no doubt. There is as little doubt that no orders were ever issued in Pittsburgh by any competent authority to open fire on the mob. The next question is, should such orders have been issued? Here we pass from the civil to the military aspect of the case.

It is in evidence that the Philadelphia troops were surrounded in Pittsburgh last July by an infuriated mob, so closely pressed on them that men in the ranks were afraid of losing their muskets by violence. This crowd was firing pistol shots and throwing stones at the small force of soldiers. That they should have found themselves in such a situation is in itself a sufficient reflection on the capacity of

their superiors. Being in it, it then became clearly the duty of the officer in command to protect his men from violence by any means necessary. A commanding officer is always responsible for the safety of his command. The commanding officer at Pittsburgh was Major-Gen. PEARSON, State militia, the next in command, Gen. BRINTON, Philadelphia militia. Both these officers deny giving any order to fire, and thereby convict themselves of gross incapacity. On PEARSON the first blame rests. Such a man is unfit to be trusted with the command of troops, and should be dismissed the service, unless the doctrine is advanced that it is the duty of a commanding officer to sacrifice his troops to avoid the personal danger of fighting a mob, who may kill him if he offends them.

On BRINTON the same stigma rests, as soon as PEARSON left the field, which he seems to have done very early. After that, BRINTON was in command, and on his own showing displayed incapacity. After he had sustained a siege in the round house he retreated at a time when no pressure existed to drive him out, suffered himself to be ignominiously chased by a mob and declined to use his Gatling gun—as he states—from tenderness of heart. He has himself published over his own signature statements in defense of his action that show him to be a weak and incapable officer, afraid to do his duty for fear of the consequences. Such men ought not to hold command in the militia of any State, and the sooner Pennsylvania recognizes this fact the better. While the flurry and terror were on the State, good resolutions were made only to be broken. BRINTON and PEARSON are both retained in command in Pennsylvania, and the Grand Jury has to fulminate empty threats against private soldiers. Next July it is very possible that fresh labor riots may occur in Pennsylvania. It would seem that the authorities of the State wish them to come and conquer the commonwealth a second time, for they allow their militia to remain in the same state of inefficiency that existed last summer. When the men that failed in their duty are retained in office, it can hardly be wondered at if the militia of Pennsylvania degenerates into an armed mob.

THE TURKISH WAR.

THE temporary pause in operations in Armenia since the battle on the frontier of the Russian provinces, in which MOUKTAR PASHA suffered such a signal defeat, has been broken during the past week by a second great event. The Russians have stormed Kars.

From the telegrams it appears that 15,000 Russian troops assaulted the works around the town on Saturday evening, November 18, at 8 p. m.; kept up the battle all night; drove the Turks from their entrenchments, step by step, and completely annihilated the garrison of Kars as a military factor in the campaign, taking 10,000 Turks prisoners, and killing or wounding about 5,000. This success is the more wonderful when the amount of force by which it was gained is considered. Heretofore, when the Russians have assaulted Turkish positions, even with superior forces, they have been almost uniformly repulsed with loss. The bravery of their troops in the various attacks on Plevna has been superhuman, but they have failed to drive their enemies, possibly because the assaults were made by daylight, when the Turks could see to shoot straight. The result of the storming of Kars teaches one important lesson, that if fortified positions are to be assaulted at all, in face of modern infantry fire, the only hope of success lies in choosing night for the work in hand. Night assaults are proverbially dangerous and uncertain, requiring the best troops and most iron discipline, but they undoubtedly offer chances of success, if the ground in front of the storming party be well surveyed previously. If suddenly undertaken, as in the case of Kars, they offer the additional advantage of surprise, and when tried against troops dispirited by previous reverses, as in the case of the garrison left by MOUKTAR PASHA in Kars, they are nearly certain to succeed, if carefully conceived and vigorously pushed.

The capture of Kars relieves General MELIKOFF from a critical position. Spite of all his recent successes he could hardly hope to maintain himself in front of Erzeroum till Kars was taken; for his communications were constantly in danger of rupture by

the 15,000 men left behind by MOUKTAR PASHA. The fact of his venturing on an assault at all, after recent Russian experiences of their danger, shows that he felt himself in desperate straits. So far, MELIKOFF has shown more boldness than any other Russian general save GOURKHO. His dashing commencement of the campaign is an instance, and it eventually ran him into the same dangers as GOURKHO suffered in Roumelia; both generals being compelled to fall back from their first conquests, with more or less loss and humiliation. Both have since redeemed themselves, GOURKHO by the completion of the investment of Plevna, MELIKOFF by the defeat of MOUKTAR PASHA and the capture of Kara.

The future of the Russians in Armenia and Bulgaria would have been very bright had these successes occurred in August, but winter having begun, speculation on their future progress is too uncertain to be useful. The probabilities are that OSMAN PASHA's head will be the next to fall, and that Plevna will surrender; but no certainty exists on the point. OSMAN may cut his way out of Plevna at the last moment and upset all the Russian plans. Telegrams from Armenia announce that one Russian general proposes to mask Erzeroum, send 17,000 reinforcements to Bulgaria, and push on with the remainder of the forces along the coast of the Black Sea to Scutari, threatening Constantinople. This scheme, if serious, offers tremendous risks with slender chances of success, and we are inclined to doubt its attempt, especially at the beginning of an Asiatic winter. The events of the present war have been anything but consolatory to prophets on either side, events constantly falsifying predictions, but we are still of the opinion that the fall of Plevna or the escape of OSMAN PASHA are the only events of great importance left for the present winter. MELIKOFF will very likely take Erzeroum and possibly Trebizond, but that he can advance to Scutari before next season is very doubtful.

If Plevna falls it is exceedingly likely that the Russians will occupy Adrianople with their advanced posts before Christmas, but that their army as a body will attempt a regular winter campaign is problematical. If they do, it will be through the same faults of over-confidence that have already cost them so dear, and will again.

The Roumanians have developed unexpected pluck and success in the Turkish war. Telegrams announce that they have captured Rahova on the Danube, between Nikopolis and Widdin. This gives the Russians a still broader base for their lines of supply, and encourages the Roumanians. It is rumored that a new assault on Plevna is impending, and quite possible that under the demoralization produced by the fall of Kara, the turn of Plevna may have come at last.

WE publish this week the evidence of SITTING BULL, given to the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in answer to questions as to the battle of the Little Big Horn. It will be found in many respects extremely interesting, while its importance in elucidating the facts of that battle is undoubted. In writing the history of a battle or campaign, the evidence of the commanders on both sides can rarely be obtained till long after the event, and military students are aware that it is only by a comparison of the stories of both sides with items of time and place, that any true idea can be formed of a given battle.

In the same account we also give part of a letter published in the New York *World* two days after the *Herald's* account, and purporting to contain the result of a second interview held with SITTING BULL, in which the chief spoke in French, without an interpreter, to the *World* correspondent, who is evidently from his style Frenchman. There are certain peculiarities, however, about this letter that render it an object of suspicion. It bears date Nov. 5th, and the interview purports to have been held Nov. 2, and yet it is published in New York city on Nov. 18, while the *Herald* letter coming from the same place—Fort Walsh, Canadian Territory—and published Nov. 18, is dated Oct. 17, the day when the SITTING BULL commission was at the fort. How the *World* letter, starting nineteen days after the *Herald* letter, should reach New York only two days after the publication of the latter is unexplained.

There are also certain dramatic and peculiarly French touches about the second interview that give

it a doubtful air. The letter describes an Indian warrior, called "the Marmot," as bursting into tears before a white stranger, without any provocation. Moreover, the interview purports to have been held without white witnesses, while the *Herald* correspondent was accompanied by Major WALSH, of the Canadian Police, an interpreter and a stenographer. Without positively discrediting the account of the *World* correspondent, therefore, we think that it requires some evidence of an actual interview before we accept it without reserve.

On the statements developed by the *Herald* interview, we prefer at present to withhold comment, save on one point. They show that CUSTER and his men were not stampeded, but died fighting to the last, and they account for the exception in CUSTER's case to the usual Indian rule of scalping and mutilation. SITTING BULL's direct testimony on this point is that his men respected CUSTER as "a great chief." This is a tribute to the gallantry of an officer of the American Army that can never be contradicted, and sets the seal of heroism on his untimely death.

MR. WILLIAM WINTER, whose beautiful poem, "The Voice of the Silence," attracted so much applause, read before the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the Reunion of 1876, will soon issue a book of his collected lyrics, entitled "Thistledown," which will contain this poem. Mr. WINTER writes us that "Thistledown" will be issued in London in December next, by Tinsley Bros., and will be for sale by James R. Osgood and Co., Boston. It will be the only collection which contains the poem most interesting to Army officers and war veterans, and the author considers it the best of all his works. The idea of the title is the pretty poetic fancy that the lyrics are the down that has floated away from the thistle of human experience, and have been blown about by the winds of chance. May they light on happy spots.

THE Army Appropriation Bill has finally passed both Houses and received the signature of the President. It appropriates for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, \$25,712,500, which is estimated to be two or three millions less than is needed. The items are as follows: Expenses of Commanding General's Office, \$2,500; recruiting, \$75,000; contingent expenses Adjutant-General's Office, \$3,000; Signal Service, \$10,500; pay, including 300 Indian scouts, contract surgeons, 52 P. M. clerks, 200 hospital stewards, 200 hospital matrons, 148 commissary sergeants, etc., \$11,800,000; Subsistence Department, \$2,370,000; Quartermaster's Department, \$3,700,000; incidental expenses, \$800,000; horses, \$200,000; transportation, \$4,200,000; quarters, \$1,100,000; hospital construction and repair, \$50,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$900,000; contingent expenses, \$40,000; Medical Department, \$200,000; Army medical museum and medical works, \$10,000; Engineer Department, \$2,500; Ordnance Department, \$565,000; military cemeteries, including pay of superintendents, \$184,000. In all, \$25,763,000. Of the amount for the ordnance, \$100,000 is for manufacture of arms at the National Armory, and \$50,000 for the conversion of 10-inch smooth bores. Twenty thousand dollars is to be expended in the manufacture of a magazine gun for the military service, should a board of ordnance officers recommend one. The following general provisions are inserted in the bill: "Provided, That cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men in each company, and kept as near as practicable to that number; and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas." "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the recruiting the number of men on the Army rolls, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, beyond 25,000." "Provided, That the heads of the several Executive Departments are hereby authorized to detail for temporary service in the Surgeon-General's Office, to be employed in furnishing information called for by the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks from such Departments or any of them, whenever practicable."

Under the head of Ordnance Department it was "Provided, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended, directly or indirectly, for any use not strictly necessary for, and directly connected with, the military service of the Government; and this restriction shall apply to the use of public animals, forage, and vehicles: And provided further, That none of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended for the construction or repair of buildings." The Senate endeavored to open

appointments on the Board on a magazine gun to other than ordnance officers, but without success.

We congratulate the Army on the final passage of this bill, which, by the action of simple justice, frees them from trouble for another year. The next thing in order is the visit of the paymaster, which may probably be expected about the 1st of December, and we need not bespeak that official a welcome, for he carries it with him.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued a circular announcing that after advising with the administrative officers of the Society, and at the request of many of the members of the Society, the annual reunion, which was to have been held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th and 13th of December next, will be postponed until the completion by Mr. Ward, next summer, of the equestrian statue in memory of General George H. Thomas, when the meeting of the Society will be called at Washington, D. C., and conduct the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument.

MESSRS. HORSTMANN BROS. AND CO., so long and well known as army equipment dealers, have lately published a large and handsome illustrated volume containing a catalogue of all their goods. At the beginning are printed the regulations for uniform of the Army as now existing, together with all the general orders since issued authorizing changes. The cuts are full and clear.

Was it some malicious wag from Willet's Point who procured the insertion of these words in the Army Appropriation Bill as it passed the House and went to the Senate, namely: "For purchase of engineering materials to continue the present course of instruction of the engineer battalion in field engineering, one thousand dollars."

THE EGYPTIAN SERVICE.

The great changes that have come over the Eastern world in general since the extension of steam navigation, railways and telegraphs to the dominions of the various Mussulman potentates have been no where more remarkable than in Egypt. The founder of the present Egyptian dynasty—MEHEMET ALI, a man of rare vigor of mind—had the fortune to be succeeded by a line of princes who have displayed much more force and capacity than is usual among rich Oriental rulers. The luxuries of the seraglio do not seem yet to have enervated the viceroys of Egypt, and in the absence of any strong head to the Turkish Empire the Egyptian princes have gained a position of almost entire independence. More than any other Moslem country, of late years Egypt has encouraged the immigration of foreigners from civilized countries of Christendom, and has employed Christians in official capacities. Alone among them, she has tried the specific experiment of using American officers in her army. This fact has attracted to Egypt a large share of American attention for some years past. Much interest was at first shown in this experiment, but after a while came rumors that all was not well. American officers began to come back and spread reports that they were badly treated, and especially an outcry was made in certain portions of the press against Gen. STONE, the chief of staff, who was said to have plotted against his compatriots and to be a very questionable character generally in his dealings with American officers.

We have lately been favored with the sight of a considerable quantity of correspondence between Gen. STONE and an American gentleman who acted as his business agent in the United States, which puts quite a different phase on this matter, and warns us against judging the difficulties between STONE and ex-Egyptian officers on ex parte testimony. From these letters one thing appears plain, which will go far to explain much of the difference between the two classes of men represented by STONE and the discontended officers.

The internal evidence of these letters shows that Gen. STONE has identified himself, heart and soul, with Egypt, her present and future, and that he is completely wrapped up in the interests of his adopted country, while it is equally plain from many other sources that the main idea of the majority of the American officers who went to Egypt was to get easy berths and good pay. The tenor of STONE's letters to New York shows that he is chiefly occupied with the material interests of Egypt, for he is always ordering cotton-seed, or plows, or California wheat, or machinery of some kind for agricultural experi-

ments, and he frequently cautions his friend that the Egyptians want only engineer officers or staff officers capable of executing surveys and maps, while for soldiers he never seems to have any desire.

A great deal of the trouble and misapprehension that prevails about the Egyptian service would have been obviated from the first had these facts been made known years ago. The truth of the matter seems to be that the Egyptians never wanted or asked for purely military officers to do any fighting for them, imagining themselves, like the Turks, to be fully equal to all possible military necessities. In the arts of engineering, civil and military, they seem, however, to acknowledge their deficiencies, and this is the work at which the American officers have been set. With the command of troops they never seem to have been entrusted to any degree, the preference being given to Englishmen like BAKER and GORDON; and there are traces in late English books on Egypt, that English influence is likely ere long to drive all the Americans out of the Khedive's service. In the meantime the advice fittest for Americans anxious to enter the Egyptian army is—Don't.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from an American man-of-war at Smyrna, Asia Minor, that there is very little news, but we expect to go to Constantinople soon. It is regarded here merely as a question of time for Russia to thrash the Turks; the latter, in regard to men, are very nearly in the same condition as the South just before the collapse of our war. They have all their old men and boys in the field, and have no reserves. There are a great many Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Christians left in their cities, which gives one an idea at first that the place has not been heavily drawn from, but all the Mohammedans have been taken, and those are the only people they can put in their armies. Their officers or men are worse off than those of our own Service, as none of them have received any pay for nearly a year, and now they have ceased paying their foreign employees which will soon drive those away, especially the mechanics.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1877.
Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War:

SIR: My last annual report was dated November 10, 1876, and was addressed to your predecessor, the Hon. J. D. Cameron. Since that date, up to the present month, the Army has been so actively employed, and divided into so many detachments, each engaged in some work of importance, that I find it difficult to give a concise, and at the same time a just, account of their operations throughout the past twelve months. To this end I must repeat some facts stated in former reports.

The Army of the United States is an organization minutely regulated by law, adapted to peace and war, whose parts are best explained by the following tabular statements:

A.—Organization of the Regular Army, prepared by the Adjutant General, October 12, 1877.

B.—"Return of Actual Strength," according to returns received at the office of the Adjutant General up to the same date, October 12, 1877, from which it will be seen that the Regular Army at that date was composed of—

General officers.....	11
General Staff officers.....	566
Hospital Stewards.....	186
Engineer Battalion.....	199
Ordnance, enlisted men.....	346

Enlisted men of Staff Corps.....	731
Ten regiments of Cavalry :.....	
Officers.....	439
Enlisted men.....	7,911

Cavalry.....	8,350
Five regiments of Artillery :.....	
Officers.....	284
Enlisted men.....	2,321

Artillery.....	2
Twenty-five regiments of Infantry :.....	
Officers.....	877
Enlisted men.....	8,778

Infantry.....	9,655
Beside which there are reported as non-commissioned Staff unattached to regiments, Military Academy, recruits unassigned, Indian scouts, and prison guard, amounting to men.....	
Signal Corps.....	1,877
Retired officers.....	404
And Captain U. S. Army by act of Congress.....	301
	1

Aggregate officers and men.....

of which the force available for war is made up of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, amounting to 20,610 officers and men, to which should be added the eleven General officers, and the officers of the General Staff serving with them, together with 570 Indian scouts.

To exhibit the stations and duties of these troops, I submit tabular statements—

(Omitted on account of length. ED. JOURNAL.)

For convenience of administration, and to fix responsibility, the country is divided into ten Military Departments, each of which is commanded by a brigadier general, or by the senior colonel serving in the Department, specially empowered by the President of the United States.

(Then follow the Departments as published weekly in the JOURNAL.)

I now invite your special attention to their annual reports.

(Reports omitted on account of length and repetition of facts.)

In reviewing these reports I will not follow the order of rank, but of geography.

General Hancock's command embraces substantially all

the country east of the Mississippi, bordering the northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, including the

many forts long since built in the interest of commerce. During the past summer he was compelled to abandon most of them to use the troops in protecting property against rioters, a full account of which is embraced in his report. Happily these disorders have ceased, and the troops have been returned to their proper posts, except the 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry, which have been detached to the Indian frontier. I beg to invite your special attention to the following extract from General Hancock's report:

"The same day (July 23) I received at Philadelphia a despatch from the Adjutant General, which I quote in full. It was of the utmost importance to me in the grave situation of affairs within the limits of my Division. The despatch was as follows:

"The Secretary of War directs me to say the President desires you to understand that you have full authority to move any troops within your Division as you may think necessary during these disturbances, only informing this office. All information which may aid you concerning any point within your Division will be sent from here, and the President relies on your discretion to do all that is possible within the law to preserve peace."

"This greatly amplified my authority, as under the system which has usually characterized our period of peace, but which has received extraordinary development during the past few years, there were many military stations and organizations in my command over which I had no control. For instance, the Engineer post at Willet's Point, with its garrison of about one hundred and fifty men; the recruiting depots at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the various arsenals, which I need not enumerate, with their material and garrisons, as well as the independent depots of the Quartermaster's and Medical Departments. The duties required of me could not have been properly performed without the authority conferred, and in fact no important military operations could be conducted to a successful issue without that authority being invested in the Commanding General."

I indorse unequivocally every word that General Hancock reports. In time of war the power described by General Hancock is never questioned, but in time of peace this power is exercised by the Heads of Bureaux in Washington, and taken from the Division Commander, thereby crippling him so that, in fact, he cannot act with any degree of confidence, or supply his troops on a sudden emergency. By extending General Hancock's command over the establishments he describes, the President would be certain that those establishments would be kept in perfect order at all times, and there is no more danger of General Hancock abusing such power than in intrusting him with the lives of his men and honor of his country, as is now the case.

I recommend that the despatch of General Townsend to General Hancock, of July 23, 1877, be published in orders, and that the Secretary of War except from its terms such arsenals of construction and such general depots of supply as he may desire to retain subject to his own control.

General Sheridan's command embraces substantially all the vast territory west of the Mississippi to and including the Rocky Mountains from the Canadian line to the Mexican frontier, containing the great majority of the nomadic and hostile Indians of the country, complicated also by troubles always incident to a foreign border north and south. This territory, as before stated, is divided into four Departments, commanded by Generals Terry, Crook, Pope, and Ord. The reports of all these officers are so full and complete that I can add nothing but compliments to them and their subordinates, for courage, skill, and cheerful performance of hard duty, which merit substantial recognition at the hands of the Government. I quote from General Sheridan's report:

"The troubles on the Mexican border, the Indian outbreak on the western frontier of New Mexico, and the Indian war in the Departments of the Platte and Dakota, have kept the small and inadequate force in this Division in a constant state of activity, and almost without rest night and day. Some of the cavalry regiments have, during the spring and summer, travelled in pursuit of Indians and for the purpose of protecting exposed settlements, a distance of over four thousand miles, and the hard wear and wear and tear upon both men and animals in those frontier campaigns can be fully appreciated only by those who are familiar with the country operated in, and who know its character, the long distances to be overcome, and the great difficulty of furnishing supplies. This condition of affairs is not only true for the past year, but it has been nearly the same thing for the past ten years, and I think I can safely say that for this length of time no men have ever worked harder or shown a higher sense of duty than the little Army which has defended our rapidly extending western settlements.

"The expense and very great loss of life attending these operations have arisen principally from being obliged to use an inadequate force to perform services which, to accomplish quickly and properly, required at least double its numbers. If the companies had been filled to one hundred men each, the additional expense would not have been so great in the end as it has now proved to be with companies ranging from thirty to forty men. Then the Indian troubles might have been settled promptly, and there is a strong probability that they would not have occurred at all; and I therefore respectfully recommend an increase of all the companies in the Service to one hundred men each. I believe it would be true economy, and at the same time it would enable the Army to satisfactorily perform the work required of it.

"During the last two years the ratio of loss of officers and men in proportion to the number engaged in this Division in the Indian war has been equal to or greater than the ratio of loss on either side in the present Russo-Turkish campaign or in the late Civil War in this country.

"While the Indian troubles in this Division are over for the present, I cannot say that they are finally ended. Complications are still liable to arise, and our experience should teach us to be better prepared than we have hitherto been."

I agree with Gen. Sheridan perfectly in what he states, and further: that our weakness is well known to the Indian—our inveterate enemy; the enemy to cultivation—to labor of any sort, and to all civilization; and that this very weakness entails on the General Government the great cost of Indian wars.

We now have an Army organization—good enough, yet susceptible of improvement—consisting of ten cavalry regiments of twelve companies each, five artillery regiments of twelve companies each, and twenty-five regiments of infantry of ten companies each—making forty regiments of four hundred and thirty companies, which, if filled up to one hundred enlisted men each, would make 43,000 men, beside the numerous detachments which have always been maintained, and probably always will be in spite of the necessity for keeping the regiments to their maximum strength, so that it would necessitate an Army of nearly 50,000 men to fulfil Gen. Sheridan's recommendation. I despair of success in such an application to Congress; but earnestly recommend such legislation as will give us 25,000 men for the regiments of the Line. This would make, for the present, four hundred and thirty companies—an average of fifty-eight men to a company. I believe it to be wrong and damaging to increase the cavalry at the expense of the artillery and infantry. The latter do as good service as the cavalry; are as necessary, and cost much less for maintenance. All are equally necessary, and should be on a par; but the President should have the right to increase companies stationed at exposed points at the loss of the others not similarly situated.

In referring to the Nez Perces war I will again refer to the troops under Gen. Sheridan's command, for although that war originated in the Department of Columbia, the retreat of the Nez Perces brought them into the theatre of operations of Gen. Sheridan's troops, who in fact made the capture.

Gen. McDowell's Division embraces the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific Ocean. His report, with those of the

Departments of the Columbia and Arizona, contains all material facts. The Indians of that region have been gradually assembled by tribes and families on small reservations, wide apart, and by reason of the natural antagonism of the races, the troops have been subdivided into small detachments occupying points near or on those reservations. The settlement of the Pacific States and Territories has been very rapid, and in consequence conflicts of interest between the two races have been frequent, as for example: the Rogue River war in 1854-5, Steptoe's war in 1857, Wright's in 1858, the Modoc war in 1871, and the Nez Perces in 1877, beside the interminable conflicts with the Apaches and other tribes of Arizona, which we inherited from Mexico, and which at this very moment still continue.

[Then follows an account of the origin of the Nez Perce war, all the facts of which have been already published in the *JOURNAL*.]

Having thus endeavored to describe the cause and beginning of the Nez Perce war, I leave General Howard to describe the minute details of its conduct in his reports enclosed herewith, which gives a connected narration from June 15 to Aug. 27, 1877.

Reinforcements were promptly despatched by the Division Commander, General McDowell, but these had to be drawn by drobiles from the small and remote posts along the Pacific coast as far south as Yuma, and, on General Howard's application for further reinforcement at Army headquarters, the 2d Infantry, Colonel Wheaton, was sent from South Carolina.

By the 8th of July General Howard had collected a force sufficient to justify him in resuming the offensive, viz., about four hundred men; and on the 11th he discovered the enemy in a deep ravine on Clearwater, near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, where he at once attacked them. The ground was difficult, so that the fight was at first desultory; but on the next day the Indians were fairly defeated and driven in confusion, losing their camp and much provision. General Howard reports twenty-three warriors killed, twice as many wounded, twenty-three warriors taken prisoners, and seventeen women and children made captive. His own loss was thirteen men killed, two officers and twenty-two men wounded. This battle was chiefly important because it prevented other Indians, similarly situated, from joining the hostile Nez Perces, and gave increased confidence to the settlers, many of whom had abandoned their farms. On the 15th a messenger reached General Howard from Joseph, to ascertain the terms on which he might surrender; but, believing it to be a ruse to gain time, he did not permit any delay, and on the 17th Joseph began his famous retreat eastward toward the buffalo country by the Lolo trail.

General Howard was authorized from the start to proceed without regard to boundary lines of Military Departments; but, having defeated Joseph, he, with perfect propriety, delayed pursuit for some days, to give increased security to the people in his rear as against apprehended and possible danger, also to enable his own reinforcements to come up within reach. He then reorganized his command, sending one force up north, into the Spokane country; another was held in reserve near the Indian reservation, and he himself, with a select force (described in his report), started in pursuit on the Lolo trail. This is universally admitted by all who have travelled it—from Lewis and Clark to Captain Winters—as one of the worst trails for man and beast on this continent.

These very Nez Perces had for years been in the habit of going from Oregon to the Yellowstone and Musselshell country to hunt buffalo and to cure meat. Therefore, as soon as the telegraph carried news that Joseph had started on the Lolo trail, the people of Montana became alarmed.

There was but a single regiment of infantry (7th) in all Montana, Colonel John Gibbon commanding, distributed to five posts, four on the eastern border and one on the western, with two small companies, A and G, commanded by Captain Rawn, who were employed in building the new post at Missoula. It is near this place that the Lolo trail debouches into the Bitter Root Valley—the western settlement of Montana. Joseph had many personal acquaintances among the settlers, some of which are civilized Flatheads, and he managed, with Indian cunning, to cause information to go ahead that he was bound for the buffalo country; that if permitted to go on unmolested he would do no damage; that he had no quarrel with the people of Montana, only with General Howard, etc. But bearing of the approach of these Indians, Captain Rawn left his post in the valley, and with his small command entrenched himself in the Lolo trail, in order to hold the Nez Perces in check till General Howard could come up from the west, or Colonel Gibbon could reach him from the east. Captain Rawn had with him only forty men, but quite a force of citizen volunteers assembled at his redoubt to assist him. The Indians reached Rawn's fort July 28, passed around it into Bitter Root Valley in such numbers that he was not justified in attacking them outside his intrenchments, and with a large herd of horses passed deliberately up the Bitter Root Valley (which is well settled), doing little comparative damage to the inhabitants. Colonel Gibbon was then at Fort Shaw, but by the 27th of July he had drawn to him what few men could be spared from Benton and Baker, marched rapidly one hundred and fifty miles to Missoula, then taking every man that could be spared from there, he started in pursuit with fifteen officers and one hundred and forty-six men (afterwards increased by thirty-four citizens.)

Colonel Gibbon's report herewith is so spirited that I prefer to let him tell his own story; suffice it for me to say that he overtook the enemy on a branch of Big Hole, or Wisdom River, surprised them at daylight of August 9, and for a time had the Indians at his mercy; but their numbers so far exceeded his own, that he in turn was compelled to seek cover in a point of timber, where he fought on the defensive till the Indians withdrew at 11 P.M. of the 10th.

Colonel Gibbon reports his loss at two officers, six citizens, and twenty-one enlisted men killed; five officers, four citizens, and thirty-one men wounded; and on the part of the enemy, eighty-three were buried on the field, "and six dead were afterward found in a ravine at some distance away." It is otherwise known that the Indians sustained a very heavy and nearly fatal loss in wounded in this fight, and could Colonel Gibbon have had another hundred men, the Nez Perce war would have ended right there.

At 10 A.M. of the 11th General Howard arrived with a small escort, well in advance of his main command, and his approach may have hastened the departure of the enemy, which had occurred, as above stated, at 11 P.M. the night before; and on the next morning his medical officers, Surgeon C. T. Alexander and Assistant Surgeon Fitzgerald, also reached Colonel Gibbon's command, "and gave the wounded the much needed attendance" absolutely required, because Colonel Gibbon had no medical officer along.

On the 13th Colonel Gibbon ordered to duty with General Howard three of his officers and fifty men, and with the remainder, being himself wounded, he began his return via Deer Lodge, leaving General Howard to resume his long pursuit. Happening myself to be in Montana at the time, I saw in what estimation Colonel Gibbon and his handful of troops were held, and I heartily joined in the general sentiment; also having at a later period visited his wounded at Deer Lodge, among them several citizens. I now recommend that the families of the killed and of the wounded citizens, who volunteered under such circumstances, be placed on the footing of "soldiers" as to pensions. The wounded of all classes had received every possible care at Deer Lodge.

From Gibbon's battlefield on Big Hole General Howard resumed the pursuit. His men had had a very hard march across the mountains and up the Bitter Root Valley. He followed to Horse Prairie and Junction Station, then threw a force of forty cavalry and some scouts towards Henry's Lake, designing to "intercept and hinder the enemy" so as to overtake them with his main command; but this party, after waiting some days, returned, leaving the route open to the Indians. The Indians seem to have delayed some days on and near the stage road leading from the Pacific Railroad to Helena, interrupting travel, cutting off telegraphic communication, and causing much alarm to the people generally. General Howard was at Pleasant Valley, on the stage road, August 18; the Indians at Dry Creek Station. On the 19th General Howard left the stage road towards the east, struck the trail, and made camp eighteen miles distant at "Camas Prairie." Here the Indians turned on him, stampeded and ran off at daylight of the 20th his pack train, which was partially recovered by his cavalry. In this fight Captain Norwood's company (1st Cavalry), made a handsome fight. General Howard was soon after compelled to give his men and animals some rest, and take time to collect food and clothing. It was during this rest, at Henry's Lake, that he made his report of August 27, hereinbefore referred to. I recognize the full

measure of the labors, exposure, fatigue, and fighting of General Howard and his command, having personally seen much of the route over which he passed, and knowing the great difficulty of procuring food for men and horses in that mountain region. It is simply impossible for infantry, or even cavalry with their single horses to overtake Indians, who drive along a herd changing from a tired horse to one comparatively fresh at pleasure. Knowing the country as these Indians do, ready to hide in the many rocky canons, ravines, and dense woods in which that country abounds, they were able with a small rearguard to hold at bay any number in pursuit who often to miles must follow trails in single file. Happening to be in Montana at the time, and not wishing to complicate matters by exercising any command except to assist where possible, I gave up my cavalry escort which I had brought up from Tongue River, and was pleased to learn that it was of material assistance to General Howard at "Camas" on the 20th of August. Several despatches passed between General Howard and myself, which I insert here entire, because they explain themselves. They have never heretofore been published in full, whilst garbled parts of them have somehow, without authority, reached the press and were misconstrued:

"HELENA, August 21, 1877.

"Just arrived at Helena. Will remain till I know you are all right and have everything. Telegraph me some account of affairs that I can understand. What is your force? What your plans? Spare nothing to insure success."

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."

"VIRGINIA, MONTANA, August 24, 1877.

"To General W. T. Sherman, Fort Shaw:
"Just arrived here to communicate with General McDowell. After extraordinary effort to overtake Gibbon, with horses much jaded, I moved rapidly to head off Indians at or near Pleasant Valley. They delayed me a little by their apparent move westward by head of Horse Prairie and Lemhi, but I did not lose a march. Sent a small force to Henry's Lake to skirmish with and delay them; officer staid four days, and concluded that he had broken for the Wind River country. The next day, however, (the 23d), the Indians passed Henry's Lake, through Loches Pass, with my force in close pursuit. At Camas Meadows they stamped a part of my mule*, just before dawn, and in the effort to recover them, brought on a sharp skirmish, after which they fled as usual.

"My command stays at Henry's Lake for supplies, while my Indian scouts watch and bother the hostiles. What I wish is to disaffect the Crowe or unite with Sioux.

"They have had some reinforcements in Montana, picked up plenty of excellent stock, and though worried and depleted in numbers, are still able to give battle and do much damage. They have the best arms and plenty of ammunition.

"I bear that Miles, probably Sturgis, is on the Yellowstone, not far from my front. Is that true? My force, all told, is about two hundred cavalry, three hundred infantry, fifty scouts, and twenty-five armed pioneers.

"My command is so much worn by over-fatigue and jaded animals that I cannot push it much farther. If Miles or Sturgis is near by, with Norwood's company just sent to Ellis, and the fifty Indian scouts that I will send thither, or on the heels of the hostiles, I think I may stop near where I am, and in a few days work my way back to Fort Boise slowly, and distribute my troops before snow falls in the mountains. Wheaton has returned to Lewiston, Idaho, from his successful march northward, and will pick up any small hostile parties skulking in his neighborhood.

HOWARD, Commanding Department."

"FORT SHAW, MONTANA, August 24, 1877.

"General Howard, Virginia City:
"I don't want to give orders, as this may confuse Sheridan and Terry; but that force of yours should pursue the Nez Perces to the death, lead where they may. Miles is too fat, and I fear Sturgis is too slow. If you are tired, give the command to some young energetic officer, and let him follow them, go where they may, holding his men well in hand, subsisting them on beer gathered in the country, with coffee, sugar, and salt on packs. For such a stern chase infantry are as good as cavalry. Leave to Sturgis to head them off if he can. I will be at Helena on Tuesday next. No time should be lost. I don't know your officers, but you can select the commander and order accordingly. When the Indians are caught you men can march to the Pacific Railroad and reach their posts by rail and steamboat. They are not needed back in California and Oregon now, but are needed just where they are.

SHERMAN, General."

"HQRS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, August 27, 1877.
"To W. T. Sherman, General U. S. Army, Helena, Montana:

"Yours of 26th (24th) received. You misunderstood me. I never flag. It was the command, including the most energetic young officers, that were worn out and weary by a most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you nor General McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the heels of the enemy. My supplies have just come, and we move in the morning and will continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route, two days ago to operate from Ellis and Crow Agency. Indians captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies on Lower Geyser Basin, Friday evening last. Hostiles will probably cross Stinking River about one hundred miles southeast from Crow Agency.

HOWARD, Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dept."

"HELENA, August 28, 1877.

"General O. O. Howard, via Virginia City:
"Just back from Benton. Got your despatch of the 27th. Glad to find you so plucky. Have every possible faith in your intense energy, but thought it probable you were worn out, and I sometimes think men of less age and rank are best for Indian warfare. They have more to make. I think Sturgis will look out for your Indians at Clark's Fork, and that Sheridan will have another party at Camp Brown, and still another at the head of Tongue River. But my idea is that the Nez Perces expect to hide in the Big Horn Mountains, about Stinking Water, trusting to your stopping pursuit. Were your force to return to Idaho now, these Indians would surely return to Montana. I start on Thursday for Missoula and Walla Walla. Will report you all well.

W. T. SHERMAN, General."

"FORT SHAW, MONTANA, August 24, 1877.

"General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:
"Dispatch received. I don't think Howard's troops will catch Joseph, but they will follow, trusting to your troops heading them off when they come out on the east of the mountains. Will be back to Helena next Tuesday.

W. T. SHERMAN, Gen."

From Henry's Lake in Montana, August 27, to Bear-paw Mountain, Dakota, Sept. 30. I have no connected report of General Howard's march and operations, but I have no doubt his projected supplementary report will soon be received. It may be in time to accompany this report. What he did was to follow where the Indians led, and this he did, with praiseworthy zeal and perseverance. On others devolved the task of "heading off" and "capture." The Indians were already in Gen. Sheridan's Division, and he promptly gave the necessary orders. He caused a force of six companies of the 7th Cavalry, under its Colonel, Sturgis, to watch the outlet by Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone; another of five companies of cavalry, under Major Hart, of the 5th, on the Stinking Water, which is a branch of the Big Horn; and still another of ten companies of cavalry, under Colonel Merritt, of the 4th, on Wind River, northwest of Camp Brown. One or other of these bodies was sure to intercept them, with Gen. Howard's command on their heels.

The Nez Perces after leaving Henry's Lake passed up the Madison and Fire Hole Basins into the National Park, crossed the Divide and the Yellowstone River above the falls and below the lake. Once across the Yellowstone they seem to have rested their animals, while some of the young men made excursions down to Soda Mountain and Henderson's ranch, burring Jack Bonette's house and bridge, killing some men, and stealing horses and cattle. General Howard after a short rest followed, when the Indians passed over the Snowy Mountain and down Clark's Fork, General Howard in pursuit. They successfully evaded Gen. Sturgis' command and got across the Yellowstone again near the mouth of Clark's Fork. I enclose Gen. Howard's and Col. Sturgis' report of this affair, dated Sept. 19 and 23, herewith, marked 3 B. After the Indians had passed around Colonel Sturgis, it seems that Gen. Howard despatched him, reinforced by Major Sanford's battalion of the 1st Cavalry and Lieut. Ows-

howitzer battery, in "fast pursuit," and from Gen. Sheridan's report I learn that Col. Sturgis caught several hundred ponies and killed a number of Indians.

The Nez Perces then passed north across the Musselshell, through Judith Basin (a region once densely filled with buffalo and large game), to the Missouri River at Cow Island. This is a steamboat landing, 125 miles below Fort Benton, used for some weeks after the boats stop running to Benton. Near this place 1st Lt. Edward Maguire, U. S. Engineers, with a small guard of the 7th Infantry, was engaged in removing obstructions in the river. With these the Indians lightly skirmished: burnt some stores on the landing; forded the river, and, Sept. 23, pushed on north towards Milk River and the British boundary, evidently aiming to reach the same harbor of refuge which had been gained by Sitting Bull last winter. But on the 17th of September Col. Miles, commanding the District of the Yellowstone, received, at his post at the mouth of Tongue River, the two despatches of Gen. Howard and Col. Sturgis herewith, marked 3 B. He instantly organized the available force of his garrison, and on the morning of the 18th was across the Yellowstone and off in the direction of the mouth of the Musselshell, aiming to head off and capture the Nez Perces. His command reached the Musselshell, where he crossed the Missouri River, on the 27th. There he learned that the Nez Perces had crossed at Cow Island on the 23d. He accordingly moved with extreme rapidity northwest, passed the "Little-rockies" and "Bear-paw" Mountains on the 29th, struck the trail, and on the morning of Sept. 30 found the camp on Eagle Creek, near the head of Snake River, which is a tributary of Milk River. For a description of the fight I refer you to Col. Miles' official report herewith, marked 3 C. The result was complete, viz.: the capture of Joseph and the surviving remnant of his brave but dangerous body of Indians. The Indians in this fight lost, in killed, six of their leading chiefs and twenty-five warriors, with forty-six wounded.

Col. Miles reports his own loss at two officers and twenty men killed; four officers and forty-one men wounded; the names of all of whom are given.

Gen. Howard, with a small escort, arrived on the field a short time after the surrender, but did not exercise any command. Of course Col. Miles and his officers and men are entitled to all honor and praise for their prompt, skillful, and successful work; whilst the others, by their long, toilsome pursuit, are entitled to corresponding credit, because they made that success possible. All the troops thus engaged are now en route back to their several posts and stations by various routes. Thus has terminated one of the most extraordinary Indian wars of which there is any record. The Indians throughout displayed a courage and skill that elicited universal praise; they abstained from scalping, let captive women go free, did not commit indiscriminate murder of peaceful families which is usual, and fought with almost scientific skill, using advance and rear guards, skirmish lines, and field fortifications. Nevertheless they would not settle down on lands set apart for them, ample for their maintenance; and, when commanded by proper authority, they began resistance by murdering persons in no manner connected with their alleged grievances. With your approval, these prisoners are now en route by the most economical way to Fort Leavenworth, to be there held as prisoners of war until spring, when I trust the Indian Bureau will provide them homes on the Indian Reservation near the Modocs, where, by moderate labor, they can soon be able to support themselves in peace. They should never again be allowed to return to Oregon or to Lapwai.

I regret that, spite of the desire to condense this report, it has been spun out so long, but even this condensation omits much that the actors would like to have recorded.

Both Gen. Sheridan and I have made personal reconnoissements and reports of the interior country which might warrant a place in this annual report, but I find this one so long that I will submit these on some future occasion.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

S. 244. Gives Commander Jas. D. Graham, U. S. N., \$1,254.81 back pay as lieutenant.

S. 262. Retires 1st Lt. David J. Ezekiel, 4th Infantry, with rank of captain from May 27, 1871.

S. 268. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to issue his requisitions for advances to disbursing officers and agents of the Navy under a "General account of advances," not to exceed the total appropriation for the Navy, the amount so advanced to be exclusively used to pay current obligations upon proper vouchers, and that "Pay of the Navy" shall hereafter be used only for its legitimate purpose. The amount so advanced to be charged to the proper appropriations, and returned to "General account of advances" by pay and counter warrant; the said charge, however, to particular appropriations, to be limited to the amount appropriated to each.

S. 285. Pensions widow of Brinton Stone, late Act. A. S. U. S. N.

S. 302. Gives widow of Ebenezer Gay, late major 17th Infantry, \$1,567.44 back pay.

S. 304. Requires Secretary of Treasury to furnish annually a tabular statement in detail of naval receipts and expenditures, with statement of balances in hands of disbursing agents, and reports of amounts lost or unaccounted for.

H. R. 902. Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. (Has become a law. See synopsis elsewhere.)

H. R. 938. Removes officers confirmed by the Senate for brevet appointments March 3, 1869, from restriction of sec. 2, act March 1, 1869, which provides that brevets shall be conferred only in time of war and for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy, and shall date from the particular action or service recognized.

H. R. 959. To transfer the office of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department. Provides for details of officers including the retired list, to administer Indian affairs; gives department commanders ex-officio charge of Indian affairs in their Departments; makes the Inspector-General U. S. A. Inspector of Indian affairs. No increase of pay except that retired officers are to have full pay when on such duty. All special licenses to be withdrawn from traders and the restrictions prescribed for post traders to be applied to them. Sales of arms and ammunition to Indians to be prohibited. Any Indian to be allowed to become a citizen by satisfying the nearest U. S. District Judge that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests: that he has adopted the habits of civilization and family; and by taking an oath to support the Constitution.

H. R. 962. Giving passed assistant engineers, assistant engineers and cadet engineers the same pensions for total disability as passed assistant surgeons, assistant surgeons and cadet midshipmen.

H. R. 1011. Gives the widow of the late Major Lyman M. Kellogg, U. S. A., \$5,000, amount due him while erroneously dismissed.

H. R. 1018. Removes all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of the colored citizen in any arm of the U. S. Army.

H. R. 1019. Provides for the promotion to brevet 2d Lieutenant, after examination, of net to exceed 100 hospital stewards in that grade, to be styled hospital assistants, permanently attached to medical staff, and borne upon the register. Pay to be \$600, with 10 per cent. premium. Allowances same as now for hospital stewards 1st class with \$2 a day east and \$3 west of Mississippi, as commutation of rations when changing station. Horse and equipments to be provided when on duty in the field. The number of hospital stewards not thus promoted to remain as now, and they to be recognized as the ranking non-commissioned officers and to have \$36 a month and allowances as now, with same allowances when changing station as hospital assistants.

H. R. 1063. Gives pensions for war of 1812.

H. R. 1106. Provided that until the several staff corps of the Army shall be reduced to the numbers which are fixed for permanent appointment therem, any officer in either of said corps resigning his commission shall receive one year's pay and allowances for each five years' service.

H. R. 1116. Substitutes the word "shall" for "may," and "by" for "at the discretion of," in sec. 1244 R. S., and repeals 1258 t. e., makes retirement compulsory at 60, and repeals the clause limiting the number of retired Army officers to 300.

H. R. 1230. Naval Deficiency Bill. (See p. 233, last week's *JOURNAL*.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE RIFLE MATCH OF 1878.—We are pleased to observe that the difference of opinion between the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and some of the directors of the National Rifle Association has given food to several moribund sporting journals of New York city, supplying them with fresh vitality so long as the discussion lasts. For the last three weeks we have been favored by them with editorials, more or less vigorous, commenting on our course and offering us advice, well meant if unsought, on our conduct of affairs in the matter in question. While we feel for the anxiety of these papers to be recognized as organs and champions of the N. R. A., we think it hardly necessary that they should suffer their zeal to lead them into misrepresenting the position of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the controversy, as they have done, and it may not be out of place to state what that position really is.

We have always held that the true value of the American rifle movement depends on its military adaptability, and especially on its universality. It was to add to the military strength of the country that we first advocated the introduction of systematic rifle practice into the United States, and aided in the formation of the N. R. A. From the foundation of that organization until now we have not had a word of personal difference with a single one of the gentlemen associated with its management, and they know as well as we, how absurd it is to ascribe an honest difference to personal feeling of any sort, as some of the superserviceable defenders of the recent action of the Board of Directors of the N. R. A. have undertaken to do. It is following the old rule of abusing the plaintiff's attorney when you cannot answer his arguments. The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL retired from the presidency of the N. R. A. after having been unanimously re-elected for a third term, private business compelling him to decline the honor. An election as honorary director for life followed. Certainly the mere statement of these facts is sufficient answer to the absurd talk of those who seek for personal reasons when no such reasons are to be found. That logic, and common sense, and sound judgment should have anything to do with the management of a newspaper is something they seem incapable of understanding.

We have held and expressed opinions differing from those of the directors holding office from time to time, but have never insisted on our own infallibility in matters of judgment. In matters of principle, affecting the vitality of the rifle movement, the case becomes different, and such is the state of affairs at the present juncture. Since the National Rifle Association was first organized in New York city, the movement in favor of systematic rifle practice has extended over the whole United States, and the time has come today to decide whether that movement shall become really national, or represent only the disjointed efforts of a number of local clubs jealous of each other and with no common purpose. At present, outside of the State of New York, there are more than a hundred rifle clubs and State rifle associations, who have no common bond of union and body in which their wishes can be consulted. In the formation of teams to represent the United States in international matches, these clubs are compelled to submit to vexatious restrictions if they wish to compete for places. Their members must travel hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles to shoot on the range of a single State association, thus compelling a loss of time and money which few men can undergo. In competing for places on a strange range, under different climatic conditions, they are at a great disadvantage against the habitues of that range. All this they have cheerfully borne in the past for the honor of American riflemen, but when in addition it is sought to decide for them whether they shall or shall not have any international match in a given year, they have a right to say that they bear on the subject.

It is useless to baffle this issue by questions about the exact wording of particular resolutions. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stands on the side of a national movement, and claims for the riflemen of all America a right to be consulted. The military value of an international match in which the British National Rifle Association takes part, is positive, and cannot be compared with the results of a scrub match with a few local Irish or Scotch clubs. The British N. R. A. is organized for the encouragement of military shooting, in a great nation, and the small bore matches under its auspices are incidental to this purpose. A contest with such a body is worthy the dignity of an American national association, but when the N. R. A. enters into competitions with local clubs, in preference to accepting honorable contests with a dignified and representative body, it abandons its national standing, and sinks by its own act to a lower position.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—Companies A and K, of this regiment, assembled for drill at the armory in Twenty-third street on Monday last, Nov. 19. At 8 o'clock "fall in" was ordered by each sergeant, the men promptly forming on different sides of the room. The formations were fair, the men being quiet and steady, and disclosed a present of—Co. A, three sergeants, sixteen corporals and men—total, nineteen; Co. K, three sergeants, fifteen corporals and men—total, eighteen. By mutual agreement the companies were then consolidated under Capt. Theiss, of Co. K. In reforming, the first sergeant of Co. A was prompt and efficient, displaying a full knowledge of his duties. He would, however, appear to better advantage, if during company formation he would retain his piece at the "carry" instead of allowing it to drop into the unsoldierly position known as "ease arms" among the lazy ones. During this formation the second lieutenant of Co. A was observed with his sword drawn in front of the company, giving directions to the men, and somewhat interfering with the duties of the sergeant. As the company clearly belongs to the sergeant until turned over to the captain, this lieutenant was in error in thus interfering with the formation. The consolidated company—sixteen files—was correctly turned over to the captain, who exercised the men in the manual of arms. The first movements were bad, but after several repetitions the motions were more distinct. The dodging of heads at the "right shoulder arms" from "carry" and "support" was particularly noticeable. A march in column of fours was then executed, and after circling the drill room, the distance, alignments and step were found to be very accurate. In the changes of direction in this column of fours the men invariably marched square up to the wheeling point, each four wheeling on the same ground, and thereby preserving the correct distances. The wheel into line and march in company front was only fair, and at the halt, the pieces were brought to the carry in a most unsoldierly fashion. Another error noticed was the throwing far forward the left leg and the heavy stamp at the command "march." These movements were repeated left in front, the execution having the same faults. "On left into line" from column of fours was very poor, the fours straggling and the pieces being brought to the carry, some before and some after the halt. Major H. M. Timken, who was detailed to superintend the company drills, here entered the armory in uniform and assumed command of the company, relieving Capt. Theiss. The previous movements were again repeated, the major carefully noting

errors and immediately correcting them. Eight by twos and form fours were well done, the instructor being careful to explain the movements before ordering their execution. This system was followed through the balance of the drill, the men obeying each order with alacrity.

Single rank was then formed and broken into column of four, the distances being at first very bad; but the instructor placed each line at its proper distance, and during the movements ground was not again lost. The manual at this stage of the drill was very fair, the men apparently feeling the force of the instructor. In one of the movements of this manual, "parade rest," the major observed a corporal in the centre of the company whose piece was decidedly in a wrong position. He then and there severely reprimanded this non-commissioned officer for his ignorance. At the open ranks, the instructor in a very neat manner impressed on the right and left guides the proper distance between the ranks and rank of file-closers when in this position. These men will not forget this instruction. The marching during the latter part of the drill were very good, but the wheels were as a rule poor. Wheeling by company had apparently been neglected in both these organizations, for although the instructor was very clear in his explanations, the men could not execute a good wheel. The attention and steadiness of the men during the drill deserve the warmest commendation; there was not the slightest appearance of frolic or joke, nor was there a single case of talking in the ranks. The assumption of the command by the major, he being the senior officer present, was legally correct, but unless the company commander was incapable—which he was not—it would have been in better taste for the major, who was present as a superintendent, to have quietly informed the captain of his faults, than to have retired him from the active command of his men. In holding drills of all kinds, whether by squad, company, battalion or brigade, officers should remember that the object is not show, but instruction. It is better that a captain should be allowed to drill his men, the superintendent correcting him if necessary, than that the men should be drilled by an officer who does not command them in the ordinary course of things. If a captain is incompetent, the sooner he realizes the fact and either studies his duties or resigns them, the better for his company and regiment. What the 5th needs more than anything, is a firm and consistent policy constantly pursued.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Just four minutes of time was consumed by the first sergeant of Co. H, 7th regiment, in forming his company on Friday evening, November 16, and this too with a delay caused by the skipping of one man's name and a recall. The company, turned over to Capt. James L. Price, was five sergeants and sixty-four corporals and men—total, 71. In dividing the platoons the sergeant made the mistake of placing twenty files in the first and only twelve in the second. The captain, however, ordered the mistake to be rectified. As usual, the drill was commenced with marches in column of fours, right and left in front, the step distances and alignments being excellent, while the changes of the manual were regular and in good time. On wheeling into line, however, it was observed that the distances in the rear fours had not been preserved, and that the space between the leading four and the guide, marching left in front, was too great. Company H, of the 7th, is not free from the bane of the National Guard—late men—for one of its members, at the next wheel in column of fours "fell in" with the rank of file-closers. The oblique marching in column of fours, left and right, were beautifully executed; but the "on right" and "left into line" were marred by the unevenness of the "carry" of the fours after halting. During the marches in column of fours, the ranks did not always march straight up to the wheeling point, and this omission caused a loss of distance in the rear of the column, which had to be gained by increasing the step. Several marches in company front were next handsomely executed; and, considering the front, very little swaying was observed. The men preserved the touch, while the "about" wheels were excellent. In this advance, company front, one of the beauties of the thorough drill of the company was observed in the step off. The balance was evenly preserved on the right foot, and at the "march" the left legs were thrown forward, the feet reaching the floor at the same instant and without the usual stamp. Advance and retreat in column of fours were most evenly executed, and when the length of the drill room is considered and the fact that the men were hardly steadiest in their stride before the fours right or left about was ordered, the preservation of the correct distances was commendable. A series of oblique marching was executed, the instructor halting the men during an oblique movement. At the halt not a man failed in at once facing to the front. The manual of arms in open ranks was next performed, the one, two, three of the motions being easily distinguished. With the exception of one man the company's manual was splendid, particularly the fix, charge and unfix bayonet. After a rest, the company movements were continued, "left front into line" being executed from the halt. The marching and obliquing of the fours were perfect; but the "carry" at the halt was not in unison. A repetition showed marked improvement in this respect. This movement was executed on the march, the double time being taken in good shape and the fours moving with precision. It was, however, noticed that at the command "double time" the first four did not always raise the left forearm. This movement was repeated several times from left as well as right, but was always executed in better shape toward the right flank. The right fours almost executed "the run" when the movement was performed to the opposite flank. During the drill the extreme of steadiness and attention was displayed, the instructor being precise and careful in his explanations and insisting on the perfect execution of the several movements. The mere execution was not enough; each movement had to be done to his satisfaction before he changed to a new one. The whole drill was satisfactory to the men and their commandant, even though extra time was consumed in the execution of the manual.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Companies A and I, of this regiment, held regular company drills at the armory on Friday, November 16. It was 8:15 P.M. when the sergeant of Co. I ordered an assembly, and even at this hour the men were loath to commence the evening's work. They fell in without regard to either position or silence, some facing to the right at the "carry," while others faced to the front, with the butts of the pieces resting on the floor. All, save one man, were laughing and talking. The first sergeant assumed his position in front of the centre of the company, holding his rifle at the position familiarly known as "ease arms." At the roll-call there were present three sergeants and twelve corporals and men—total, sixteen. The company was formed in single ranks and marched to the small drill room, where the manual of arms was executed. This manual was not good. There is certainly room for much improvement, but as the men were attentive and seemed willing to learn there is no doubt that they will advance as the season progresses. The left guide of this company deserves praise for the precision and smartness with which he executed the several orders. He seemed the only member of the company who understood his duties. Whilst Co. I's manual was being executed the first sergeant of Co.

ordered "fall in." If the formation of Co. I was bad, its execution was like that of "regulars" when compared to the formation of Co. A. There was neither harmony nor order, and one man went so far, that while leaning on his piece he attempted to entertain his comrades by giving a few steps of a dance that he was apparently trying to learn. The roll-call of the company showed a present of two sergeants and eleven corporals and men—total, fourteen. The company was formed in two ranks, conducted by the sergeant to the main drill hall in the upper floor and there turned over to the first lieutenant; the sergeant after saluting assuming the duties of an adjutant, passing around the right and rear of the lieutenant—become a colonel for the nonce—in order to reach his position on the right of the company. [N. B.—This was a very fine point indeed.]

The first order of the instructor was "from the right count fours" [we call his attention to paragraph 180, Tactics]. Fours right and form single rank, with a march around the room, were the first movements, the step and distances being very good, and proving that the men were instructed; but after circling the room they became careless, and when wheeled into line great gaps were observed between the fours. After some exercise in the facing, the manual was tried, the execution not being worthy of even recruits. The men were careless, and not the slightest effort was made to preserve time or cadence. Advance and retreat in line, marching by the flank and to the rear, were next executed, all badly done, even on repetitions, at times the men facing to the rear by the left. The men, however, should not receive all the blame, for the instructor scarcely ever observed any pause between the preparatory commands and those of execution. The right guide was very careless throughout the drill, and appeared to take the mistakes and blunders as huge jokes, for he was continually laughing at the failure of every movement. When the command "place rest" was given, judging from the manner in which the order was obeyed, it should have been "as you please rest." Some of the men deliberately left the ranks and sat down, while more went to the other end of the company to chat, all without a particle of notice by either officer or sergeants. After a repetition of the movements and mistakes, the company was turned over to the sergeant for dismissal, and while marching down stairs the men were neither silent nor soldierly; but enjoyed their fun, fast and furious. The drill of this company (A) lasted just one-half hour, while that of Company I was three-quarters of an hour in duration. Considering that these companies only drill once a week, the instructor, be he ever so good, can hardly expect much proficiency from what can be taught in the short space of time allotted to these exercises. Taking the drills of the two companies all in all, they were not much to the credit of the officers. Almost everything was done in a careless, slovenly manner, and, to make matters worse, nearly one-half of the men were without scabbards in which to carry their bayonets; so that at the unfix they were compelled to thrust their weapons between the body belt and the jacket. It is to be hoped that the field officers of this regiment will ere the drill season advances pay frequent visits to the armory and witness for themselves the manner in which the companies receive instruction. The old proverb "a stitch in time saves nine" might here well be remembered by Col. Scott. If the companies are looked after in this early stage of the drill season, it may save the field much mortification when later on the regiment or wings are executing the school of the battalion at the State Arsenal. We regret to be obliged to speak unfavorably of a regiment with a record like that of the 8th New York, but we are compelled to say that if they show no better company drills than those we have witnessed this winter, the sooner a few captains are invited to resign, the better it will be for the credit of the regiment.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Co. F, Capt. Wm. P. Walton, assembled for drill at the armory on Tuesday, November 20. At 8 o'clock the company formed in its room, but it was fully fifteen minutes before the men were marched to the main hall. Here the sergeant had to reform the company to take in late comers. In turning over the command the sergeant should announce to the commandant the result of the roll-call (par. 180 Tactics) instead of merely announcing "all present or accounted for." Four sergeants and fifty-four corporals and men (total, 58) were present. The company was received by the first lieutenant, he throwing out nine files (recruits) for instruction squad. The general appearance of the men was good; but we were astonished to see a number of the men wanting the body belt, the bayonet being inserted in the loop of the jacket. Even among the squads this deficiency was observed. First sergeants should invariably inspect their companies before turning them over to the instructor; yet this season we have not seen one inspection preceding a company drill. Negligent men should be thrown out, and marked as absent. After the manual of arms the lieutenant commanded company movements, column of fours, marching company front, wheeling, left front into line, etc. In the column of fours, the step was uneven, alignments poor, while the proper distance—thirty-two inches—between ranks was not observed. In marching company front, the men were very steady, while the guide always correctly assumed the carry. During these movements the step was between 118 and 131, and so rapid were the orders given, that the men were more than once confused as to the particular movement. The wheels were as a rule poor. The fault lay with the pivot guide, who yielded to pressure from the marching flank, and with the commanding officer, who did not enforce the principles of wheeling (pars. 56 to 59). In right and left front into line, double time, the unity of the fours was not preserved, the oblique was poor, and the execution ragged. At 9 o'clock Capt. Walton assumed command, the movements heretofore performed being repeated, with a slight improvement. Forming single rank on the march was good, but there was too much distance between the fours. From this single rank, on right into line was well done, with the exception that the pieces were not brought to the carry in unison. The right and left front into line, single rank, was well done, the fours being steady and the oblique good. A march in company front, single rank, was splendid, the step and alignment being perfect. The single rank movements throughout the drill were all worthy of commendation, particularly on right and left into line from column of fours. Right of company rear into column was executed several times in very good shape, the wheels to the rear and into line from the column of fours being the best of the evening. Right by twos and form fours was only fair, there being some loss of distance toward the rear of the company. The drill throughout was sharp and quick; and, considering the many changes of direction, the movements were fairly performed. The commands of the instructors were too rapid, and less care was taken in their proper execution than was expected. The faults of individual men were not corrected, and in more than one case, particularly in the manual, the men were allowed to follow their own inclination as to the proper manner of carrying the piece, notably at the right shoulder, where the hammer was allowed to rest on the shoulder, the piece being almost perpendicular, instead of sloping. An inclination to talk in the ranks was also noticed; but the absence of the file-closers, who were instructing the squads, made it impossible for the captain to detect this want of attention. The members of Co. F are nearly all old soldiers, conversant with the strict rules of discipline: they understand their captain and ought to appreciate his trust in their honor for attention and steadiness during drill. Capt. Walton seems devoted to their interests, and it is to be hoped that at our next visit these men will most thoroughly support him in his efforts to secure for the command the first round of the ladder of perfection in the regiment and National Guard.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—The regular drills of Co. I, 12th regiment, are held on Thursday evenings; so on the 15th Nov. a reportorial visit was paid the company. On passing the quarters the men were found enjoying themselves; but

as it was within a few minutes to 8 o'clock each man held his piece. As the chimes of a neighboring clock sounded the hour, the first sergeant gave the order "fall in," the company promptly formed and turned over to Capt. John Munro, two sergeants, thirty-two corporals and men, sixteen files, four sets of fours. Under direction of the commandant the company marched to the main drill room. The column of fours was first marched around the room, the step being uneven and distances not well preserved; a second circuit, however, settled the step, and on the wheel into line the distances were accurate. A left wheel from the halt was then executed; but from the small arc described by the guide, the centre was somewhat broken. The instructor at once explained the cause of the error, and on repetition the movement was well done. Fours right about, "march to the rear, and right forward fours right were next executed; after which single rank distance was taken, the distances, however, not being good, as was seen at the wheel into line single rank. Double rank was then formed and the command wheeled into line. During these marches, the manual was executed, not in good time, the men slighting the distinct motions and more than once losing the step in executing the changes of the piece. After a short rest the manual by the count was executed. A majority of the men performed the movements in fair shape; but the general execution was marred by one or two laggards. A "tap drill" in the manual was then executed, commencing at "place rest" and closing at "parade rest," including the fix, charge, and unfix bayonet. It was a very handsome exhibition of the proficiency of the company with the piece. The motions were distinct, the time excellent, and but for the unfortunate habit of moving the head when moving the piece, would have been perfect. On resuming the march in "column of fours," the strain of the silent manual was apparent, for the step was uneven and too much crowding was noticed at the changes of direction. Right front into line from column of fours was only fair, the unity of fours not being well preserved. On right and left into line was, on the contrary, very finely executed, the snap with which the fours halted and resumed the "carry" before dressing being particularly noticeable. The commandant here allowed the first sergeant to act as instructor, and at this stage of the drill, it being 9 o'clock, a late sergeant was allowed to "fall in." When non-commissioned officers are allowed this privilege what can officers expect from the men? The system of allowing late men to participate in drills is wrong, and the sooner company commanders insist that the hour designated for assembly must be adhered to, the better for their companies. Lateness should not be excused, and men reporting after roll-call should be made to answer for it. Under the first sergeant, the several marches by company front and in column of fours were executed, the men being steady, obedient and attentive. The sergeant clearly understood his duties, and the men seemed well aware of the fact. If company commanders would allow their subordinates more chances to display their knowledge before the company during a drill, it would have a salutary effect, and each and every one would be compelled to study or retire. During the drill very little fault could be found with the rear rank, although in several instances, particularly in "right by twos" and "form fours," several of these men found wrong places. This might have been obviated had there been any file-closers present. Captain Munro has his company in very good shape, while his non-commissioned officers are careful and attentive, and show a disposition to become fully conversant with all the duties required from guides and file-closers.

The regiment held its first battalion drill of the season at the State Arsenal on November 21, showing a command of eight companies of twenty files, which with officers, sergeants and drum corps makes a total of nearly 400 men present. The battalion was equalized and maneuvered in eight companies of sixteen full files. We reserve the criticism of the movements until next week.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. David E. Austin has gathered order out of the late chaos of the old 13th, and now the affairs of the regiment are swimming along on the tide of fortune. The company drills in this command are attended by the field officers, and a careful supervision is had over the attendance and instruction. Col. Austin and Lieut.-Col. Beadle alternate at these drills. Capts. G. C. Hallenbeck, of Co. C, and J. David, of Co. A, have tendered their resignations. In Co. H, Second Lieutenant G. T. Bynner has been promoted first lieutenant; First Sergeant Wm. J. Collins, second lieutenant, and Sergt. William R. Huntington, first sergeant. The company is now provided with good and capable officers. The regiment proposed to hold an entertainment at the armory on December 13 to assist in defraying the expenses of a proposed excursion or encampment during next summer. The programme will consist of comic battalion drill, the rank and file furnishing the band, officers and men, imitations of prominent officers being one of the main features. A concert and dance will close the evening.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW YORK.—The commandants of companies of this command are ordered to appear with their respective commands at the State Arsenal, Albany, in fatigue uniform, on the following evenings at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for rifle practice: Cos. E, Monday, November 19th; F, Tuesday, 20th; K, Wednesday, 21st; A, Thursday, 22d; I, Friday, 23d; G, Monday, 26th; D, Tuesday, 27th; H, Wednesday, 28th; C, Friday, 29th.

RHODE ISLAND.—Col. John H. Powell, for more than thirteen years the efficient and much beloved commander of the Rhode Island Artillery, having resigned, an election to fill the vacant office and others which have lately occurred took place at the armory on Clarke street on Thursday night, November 15. There was a full attendance, and a lively interest manifested in the election. Lieut.-Col. Sherman was elected colonel, and Maj. Burdick declining promotion, Capt. Nason was elected lieutenant-colonel; First Sergeant Horton was elected captain, vice Nason, promoted; Assistant Commissary Pratt was promoted to commissary, while Sergt. Turner was made assistant. The following sergeants were elected: E. T. Bosworth, first; G. A. Brown, second; Samuel Chambers, third; G. C. Shaw, fourth; and B. B. H. Sherman, fifth. The company is one of the oldest in the United States, having remained intact since its organization in 1874, at which time it was chartered by the King of England. When the revolution commenced its members threw off the yoke of allegiance to their royal master, and during the long struggle which followed, gave many patriots to the cause of liberty. It is in a thriving condition at present, and we hope it will sustain no serious injury from the loss of so valuable an officer and disciplinarian as Col. Powell.

The Bristol Train of Artillery, Col. Franklin, and the Bristol Light Infantry, Capt. Brown, will parade Tuesday evening, November 27, to receive Quartermaster-General Dennis and staff and escort them to the Church street House, after which they will return to their respective armories and prepare for inspection, which will take place later in the evening.

ALABAMA.—The following order has just been received:
ARMORY MONTGOMERY GREYS, CO. A, 25TH REGT., A. S. T.,
MONTGOMERY, November 9, 1877.

Special Order No. 10.

The captain commanding feels that it is but just to you that he should express his high appreciation of the discipline and soldierly qualities so conspicuously exhibited by you on the 2d of November, and he cordially congratulates you upon the victories achieved by you on that day—victories not the result of

accident of fortuitous circumstances, but the reward of your diligence and energy, and your self-sacrificing attention to your duties and your drill.

As the victors in the regimental prize drill, and as the possessors of the prize colors, you stand first in your regiment—a distinction of which you may well be proud. For the second time you have borne in triumph from the field the premium offered by the State Fair for the best drilled company in the State. Your success in this must be peculiarly gratifying, for while, as the bearers of the prize colors, you are conspicuous in your own immediate command, as the winners of the fair premium you are pre-eminent in the Alabama State Troops.

In 1861 at the first tap of the drum the Montgomery Greys hurried to arms, and in the eventful struggle which followed were second to none on the battle field or impatient and stern endurance of the hardships of the camp, and it is fitting that in peace you should display, as far as opportunity may afford, those qualities which make the efficient soldier in war.

Foremost of all the military organizations of Alabama, you are a conspicuous mark. Guard well your laurels, and if you are but true to yourselves no rival can wrest them from you.

By order of JOHN G. WINTER, Captain Commanding.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Col. S. Sands Mills, captain of Co. D, 5th Maryland, died last week.

—Pvt. Charles J. Hochlinter has been elected first sergeant of Co. H, 12th New York.

—Col. Frederick W. Oberneir, 28th New York, has passed the brigade board of examination.

—Capt. Chas. Meyer, Co. D, 15th New York Battalion, has tendered his resignation.

—The Slocum Light Guards, of Providence, R. I., will hold their annual fair soon.

—The 16th Battalion, Westchester county, have secured a new company, under the command of Capt. Geo. W. P. Boughton.

—J. W. BARKER and Geo. Grosbeck have been elected first and second lieutenants Co. H, 10th New York, Albany.

—The company commanders of the 9th New York decline the honor of a promotion to the vacant majority.

—The regimental court-martial, 12th New York, held by Capt. McGowan, has been very severe on delinquent members.

—Maj. J. W. Coburn won the "Wright Medal" at the Glen-dale range on November 17; score 108 out of the possible 150 points. The major will hold the trophy for one year.

—Ms. Wm M. Farrow won the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge at Creedmoor on November 17; score 43 out of the possible 50 points, 200 yards.

—A GRAND testimonial hop will be given to Maj. D. L. Downing, leader 9th regiment band, at the armory 9th regiment, on Thanksgiving evening, November 29.

—An election for lieutenant-colonel of the 5th New York, vice Kraeger, transferred, will be held at the armory on December 4. The candidates are Major H. M. Timken and Capt. Henry Grimpel.

—The second competition for the new badge of the *Spirit of the Times* was won by Mr. C. H. Johr, of Brooklyn, on Saturday November 17, with 43 out of the possible 50, ten shots at 300 yards. This is his second victory.

—The cadet corps, of the 23d New York, have proved a complete success. The boys assemble at 7:30 p. m. and are exercised in the school of the company and manual, and are dismissed at 9 o'clock each evening. The number of candidates are steadily on the increase.

—The improvements and repairs on the armory of the 47th New York are being pushed rapidly to completion. The roof and woodwork are being painted, the walls redressed and a new floor is being laid in the drill room. The building is also to be heated with steam.

—The enrolled militia in the 2d California Brigade numbers 51,701, as shown by the return of the county clerks of San Francisco, Santa Clara, Lake, Contra Costa, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Alameda and Salano—an increase of 18,241 over the returns of last year.

—The amount assigned to the armory fund by the officers and members of the 7th New York from their pay services, July 23-28, 1877, is \$3,385, as follows: Field, staff and non commissioned staff, \$249; Co. B, \$165; Co. C, \$318; Co. D, \$362; Co. E, \$102; Co. F, \$334; Co. H, \$644; Co. I, \$491; Co. K, \$720.

—We invite the attention of the commanders of regiments of the 1st and 2d Divisions to the advertisement of a drum-major in another column. The JOURNAL endorses the advertiser as being one of the most capable drum-majors in the United States. He has seen full service, U. S. Army and National Guard, is conversant with music and is a good drum instructor. As a leader of brigade bands he has no superiors.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention will be paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

CURIOSITY writes: Can you inform me if General Grant was cashiered from the Army before the war, and if so, why, and if not, the cause of his retiring into private life? ANSWER.—We republish for your benefit the military and civil history of Gen. Grant to the breaking out of the Civil War: Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1839, to July 1, 1843, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to brevet second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, July 1, 1843. Served: In garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1843-44; on frontier duty at Natchez, La. (Camp Salubrity), 1844-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46 (second lieutenant, 4th Infantry, September 30, 1845); in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, being engaged in the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846—battle of Resaca del Palma, May 9, 1846—battle of Monterrey, September 1-23, 1846—siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847—battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847—capture of San Antonio, August 20, 1847—battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847—battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847—storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847 (brevet first lieutenant, September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, Mex.)—assault and capture of the city of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847 (brevet captain, September 13, 1847, for gallant conduct at Chapultepec, Mex.)—and as quartermaster, 4th Infantry, April 1, 1847, to July 23, 1848; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1848-49; as quartermaster, 4th Infantry, September 11, 1849, to September 30, 1853 (first lieutenant, 4th Infantry, September 16, 1847); in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1859-60, 1850-51—Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1851-52—Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1852—and at Benicia, Cal., 1853; and on frontier duty at Columbia Barracks, Or., 1852-53—Ft. Vancouver, Or., 1853—and Ft. Humboldt, Cal., 1854 (captain, 4th Infantry, August 5, 1853); resigned, July 31, 1854. Civil History—Farmer, near St. Louis, Mo., 1854-59. Real Estate Agent, St. Louis, Mo., 1859-60. Merchant, Galena, Ill., 1860-61. His entry into the war as a volunteer and his subsequent career are well known.

In case of a general mobilization of the Belgian army, the *Belgique Militaire* calculates, after an examination of the actual strength of the several classes of the Reserve which could be called in, that not more than 85,000 soldiers could be collected under the colors; and even of these 10,000 at least would be only partially trained men. It is admitted that 45,000 troops would be necessary for the defence of Antwerp; and it is generally estimated that another 20,000 men would be required to adequately garrison the other fortified places in the kingdom. There would consequently remain only about 30,000 men available for the formation of a field army.

RE-TUBING HEAVY GUNS.

THE London *Engineer* says that a great deal of misapprehension exists as to the method of re-tubing heavy guns adopted at Woolwich. Thus, we have recently been told that a Woolwich Infant was to be "sawn in two" to put in a new tube, a statement which is quite misleading. Now the operation of re-tubing guns is very simple and offers very few difficulties in the performance, and does not entail anything like splitting the gun with a saw. If the gun be short the old steel tube is bored out, and the new tube having been turned to the correct size, the gun is heated by wood fire, and when hot enough the tube is lowered into it; the tube is then filled with water to keep it cool while the gun is contracting upon it; when cold the gun is taken to the boring machine and bored out and rifled in the same manner as a new gun would be. In the larger and heavier guns the steel tube is larger at the breech end than at the muzzle; it could not, therefore, be easily bored out from the muzzle, or if it were, a new tube of the same shape could not be put in. It is consequently necessary to cut off the muzzle of the gun as far as the part where the steel tube is enlarged. The gun is put into a lathe and cut through with a parting tool some few inches from the junction of the chase and reinforce in front of the trunnion. This is the "sawing in two" of the daily press.

The muzzle portion having been thus cut off, the old steel tube is bored out of the breech portion, the new steel tube is prepared as before, the gun is then heated, and the tube lowered into it. When cold the muzzle portion of the steel tube—which of course projects, being the whole length of the bore—is turned for a new B tube, as the exterior or muzzle portion of the chase is called. The new B tube is made hot and shrunk upon the steel tube, the joint being made to come underneath the first reinforce. The gun is cut off a little distance in front of the first reinforce, so as to form a bearing to run in the stay of the lathe while the steel tube is being bored out. All the joints of large guns are lap joints, so after the new steel tube is in, the part in front of the reinforce is turned to the shape. Thus one part of the joint is where the gun was first cut, and the other is made so as to come underneath the reinforce. The gun is then ready to be bored, rifled and finished as an ordinary new gun would be. It will thus be seen that in small guns "re-tubing" means simply putting a new tube into the gun, but that in large guns the muzzle portion of the gun is also new.

UCHATIUS GUNS.

CAPTAIN OWEN, of the British Royal Artillery, gives the following comparative table of the Uchatius guns, as contrasted with the field guns of Prussia and England:

Cwt.	Lbs.	Weight of Gun.	Caliber.	Length of Gun.	Muzzle Velocity.	Remaining velocity and energy.	
						At 2,000 yards.	
						At 4,000 yards.	Foot tons.
Austrian 9c.	9.6	16.1	.4	3'43	1542	940	742
" 8c.	5.9	9.5	.22	2'95	1397	781	580
German 9c.	9	13.4	.62	3'46	1436	903	871
" 8c.	7.7	11.2	.44	3'09	1526	896	692
English 16-pr	12	16.3	1.0	8'6	1365	871	634
" 9-pr	6	9	.5	3'0	1390	824	627

The guns are all about 6ft. in length, varying from the English 9-pounder, 5 ft. the shortest, to the German 9 centimetre gun, 8 ft. the longest. The calibre above given is that of the bore; the German and Austrian guns are, unlike the English, enlarged at the powder chamber. The two English guns have three grooves, the foreign (breach-loaders) twenty-four (all alike). It will be observed that the English guns have the lowest muzzle velocity, the German 8 centimetre, or horse artillery gun, carrying off the palm in that important characteristic with the high figure of 1,520 ft. per sec. The term "energy" is indicative of the theoretical force of the blow which the projectile is capable of striking at any given point in its flight. Capt. Owen states that the Uchatius guns are turned out at the rate of 150 fully equipped pieces per month. The Austrian authorities hope to accomplish the great feat of replacing the whole of their field guns (some 1,500 in number) by a new armament manufactured in about fifteen months time.

MAJOR HALSEY.—Major Thomas H. Halsey, paymaster U. S. A., died at his residence, No. 489 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, Monday morning, Nov. 19. The deceased was born in New Jersey in 1811, as major and additional paymaster United States Volunteers, and served as such in the Army of the Potowmac, in Washington, South Carolina, Western Virginia, and in various Departments of the South through the Rebellion, receiving at the close of the war the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious service. At the close of the war, in January, 1867, he was appointed from Vermont in the Regular Army, as paymaster, with the rank of major. During the past few years Colonel Halsey has been on duty in New York, but his health failing, was, at his own request, placed upon the retired list in February last. His funeral, which took place Tuesday afternoon, was attended by a number of his old comrades and other officers of the Army, and by a delegation from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was a member.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

COL. CHARLES C. LONG, who for the past eight years has been in the military service of the Khedive of Egypt, and who recently arrived in this country, has been interviewed by a reporter of the *Baltimore American*. The Colonel, speaking of an interview with the Khedive, at which he tendered his resignation, said that his Highness wished him to reconsider the matter, and take a leave of absence for his health, which was fast failing him; but this he refused to do, and on the 18th of August sent in his resignation to Gen. Stone, Chief of Staff. At the interview referred to, the Khedive expressed his sorrow at parting with so brave an officer and perfect a gentleman, but added, in the hearing of McKillop Pasha, who was present: "I do not wish to offend you, but I must say that your American comrades are the most insubordinate set of men I have ever met with." He (Col. Long) warmly resented this imputation, the more so as he knew that it had come from the Chief of Staff, Gen. Stone, and was wholly undeserved. So far as Gen. Stone is concerned, Col. Long spoke plainly, and asserted it as his conviction that his course was such that in six months from now there would not be an American officer in the Egyptian service. He utterly disclaimed being possessed of any personal animosity toward Gen. Stone for any wrongs he might have inflicted upon him, but simply wished to do justice to his brother officers. Their presence is now persistently ignored. He himself had not had his uniform on for 12 months before his resignation, and the army of 15,000 men, commanded by Prince Hassan, which is now fighting in behalf of Turkey, does not contain a single American officer. It is pitiable to find the condition to which the American mission is reduced. Incompetence and imbecility on the part of the Chief of Staff have resulted disastrously, and the American officers have lost all ambition and are perfectly spiritless. In saying this he did not expect to gain anything. He had left the Egyptian service voluntarily, never expecting to re-enter it, and considered that it was a duty he owed to his brother officers to point out the manner in which they had been treated. The Khedive, although a courteous and intelligent ruler, was, like all Orientals, susceptible to flattery, and this weakness of his had been so wrought upon that his officers had now been left in a very anomalous position. Gen. Stone had, in spirit, become a thorough Turk; he seemed to have forgotten all the pride which is supposed to attach itself to an American, and thought of nothing but how best to advance his own private ends. In this he had been successful, but at the cost of the complete demoralization of a corps of brave soldiers, who were fast making the sluggish native troops organized and efficient.

A MODEL TRAINING SHIP.

* THE British Western daily *Mercury* furnishes the following interesting description of the British training ship *Implacable*, with which also is associated H.M.S. *Lion*, for the last three years under Commander Cardale's command in the Hamoaze. Commander Cardale's time is now up, and he has been succeeded by Commander Carr; but before he relinquished his appointment, he had the gratification of being able personally to bring under notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, who were in the neighborhood, the many and important sanitary improvements that he has effected during the three years that the *Implacable* has been under his command. Everybody will at once recognise how important it is that on board a ship containing from 900 to 1,000 boys the sanitary arrangements should be as complete as it is possible to make them. Close and ill-ventilated places which become a reservoir for vitiated air that has no means of escape, are a fruitful source of sickness and disease—a common thing on board many ships, and it is to the removal of this evil that Commander Cardale has successfully devoted a large amount of time and thought. It was anything but an easy matter, for it involved a vast amount of work and internal alteration in order to carry the idea into practical effect. Briefly stated, fresh air is conveyed into the ship on either side through the scuttle tubes, with which are connected large ventilating shafts that are carried down the ship's sides right into the hold, thus distributing cool and pure air over every part of the vessel. Two shafts, of different lengths, also extend from the bows—the hawse pipes being utilised for the purpose—and terminate in different parts of the hold, one in the centre, and the other further forward, and through these a current of pure air is constantly passing. To secure this result, a portion of the old coal bunkers has been cut through, so that a free passage is given from one end to the other for ventilation. Ventilating fountains, too, have been constructed, and they are a most ingenious and admirable, though singularly simple, contrivance for conveying pure air into the ship. In the carrying out of these arrangements, no mercy has been shown to bulkheads. They have been thrown open in all directions—in fact, every bit of available space has been appropriated in order to make the ventilation of the ship as complete as possible. On board the *Lion* the same excellent work has been done. When handed over to Commander Cardale, the *Lion*, to say the least of it, was not in the best possible trim, but her condition is now all that can be desired. Besides the many air shafts which have been brought down, as in the *Implacable*, a stove has been put up in the old boiler space, having a small funnel running through, but still being independent of the ventilator above. Whatever foul air is in the hold is attracted to the fire, and carried completely out of the ship. The importance of all that Captain Cardale has done may be gathered from the fact, that during the last eighteen months, there has not been a single case of fever or measles on board either of the ships, whereas, prior to that time, there were constant epidemics. It is no exaggeration to say that the *Implacable* and *Lion* are two of the best ventilated ships in the whole service.

VENTILATING IRONCLADS.

THE London *Engineering* gives an account of some trials with the ventilating arrangements of H. M. S. *Shannon*, the object being to ascertain the effect of the arrangements which would be in use when the ship is under fire. The usual manner of protecting the engines from vertical fire, and the effect of shells bursting between decks, etc., is to close the engine room completely by means of armor shutters. Hitherto it has been the practice to use shell gratings, which though they may check the falling of any large masses of debris, would not prevent the penetration of such small pieces, which might, by getting into the bearings or guides, totally disable the engines. No excessive heat was attained during the trial, the only effects of confinement in an armor-plated chamber being that towards the end, the air became slightly vitiated. The outlet from the engine-room being up the main mast, an improvement will be effected by cutting a larger hole in the foot of the mast, and fitting a steam jet through it. The boilers are placed back to back, fired from the wings, the stokeholds being separated by a middle-line bulkhead. During the trial, observations were taken each quarter of an hour, the engines being run at a speed such as would be used in action. Ventilation to the stokeholds was assisted by two large cowls on each side of the ship, which lead air directly into the stokeholds, but as during the trial no material increase in temperature followed on closing these cowls, it has been decided to disuse them, utilising the space occupied by them for additional head-room. It may be mentioned that the funnel is annular, the heated air from the stokeholds ascending through it. The temperature during the three hours' trial in the engine room rose from 88 to 109 degrees, in the starboard stokehold from 84 to 97, and in the port stokehold from 82 to 84 degrees.

These results, says *Engineering*, may be considered as highly satisfactory. The remarkably low temperatures in the stokeholds are a subject for congratulation, as eventually, should the system be adopted, the wear and tear incidental to the life of a fireman will be greatly diminished. Throughout the greater part of the trial the "fighting arrangements" were in use. The maximum inconvenience attendant on the use of armor shutters over the engine-room being now known, it will be a highly suicidal policy to continue the use of armor gratings, and it would be very advisable to substitute shutters for gratings in all ironclads.

THE fatal history of the rebel submarine torpedo boat, which drowned a crew as fast as one could be obtained to man her, has come to light. Three times she sank with her entire crew, and on each occasion remained under water for weeks. The most horrible accident that befell her came about as follows: The boat had been exercising in the vicinity of the Indian Chief, and attempted to dive under her hull. The wharves were lined with soldiers and workmen from the dockyards, who had gathered to witness the manoeuvres of the little boat, and when she disappeared, and did not immediately reappear at the surface, no particular apprehension was felt for her safety, as it was known that the volume of air in the vessel was sufficient to sustain life for an hour and a quarter. But, as the time passed away and nothing was seen of her, the terrible conclusion of the loss of the boat and the eight human beings on board of her gradually forced itself upon the minds of all, and was a true one. Ten days or two weeks later, a diver employed for the purpose descended to the boat and unravelled the mystery of her loss. It is easily told. After passing under the receiving ship the fins were elevated and a start made to rise to the surface, but, unfortunately, the propeller fouled with the cable of an oyster sloop near by, and every revolution of the crank made by the imprisoned crew drew them nearer to their death. When the boat was raised and opened the horrible sight so graphically described by General Beauregard met the view of those engaged in the work, and is told of by them as the most ghastly and sickening the imagination can depict. Some of the unfortunate men, it was evident from the positions in which their bodies were found, died in a vain attempt to force open the man-hole plates. One held a candle in his hand, the light of which had expired from the lack of atmospheric elements to sustain it; two were lying in the bottom of the boat as in their death struggles, and had clutched each other tightly. The blackened countenances of all were expressive of the agony of their terrible death.

THE following story of the British recruiting service comes from Ireland: A sergeant had enlisted a young man in Dublin who was afterwards claimed as an apprentice, and prosecuted for breaking his indenture. The counsel defending the lad, in the course of cross-examination, asked the sergeant if he had put the usual questions prior to enlistment, and put them correctly. "By the virtue of your oath now, just ask me the questions," said the counsel, "for I don't believe you asked him." He held out his hand, and accordingly (relates the sergeant) "I pulled out a shilling and clapped it in his fist, and then asked him all the questions; he gave proper answers to all." "Were these the same questions you put to the prisoner?" said the counsel. "Yes, they were." "Well, here's your shilling back for ye," said the counsel. "I can't take it, sir," the sergeant answered. "Why not?" "Sure I can't take it back till ye go before the magistrate and pay the 'smart' money." "You be hanged!" the counsel exclaimed, and he put the money in his pocket. The sergeant, amidst shouts of laughter, called on his lordship on the bench as a witness to the enlistment; the judge laughed till tears ran down his face. The court decided in the sergeant's favor, and he asked the judge, amidst renewed laughter, if he might take away his new recruit. The smart was enforced!

FOREIGN ITEMS.

SIX Krupp guns have been landed in England consigned to China.

Russia pays to all the Pashas who were captured in Armenia their full pay according to the rank they held in the Turkish army.

ADMIRAL GREVILLE WELLESLEY has been appointed successor to Admiral Yelverton, as First Naval Lord of the British Admiralty.

The British Admiralty have abolished the obligation hitherto enforced upon naval officers of entering into bonds for the due performance of their duties.

THE loss of two French gunboats is reported, one in Chinese, the other in Japanese waters. In both instances officers and crews escaped, and there is only so much material damage to be deplored.

London *Engineering* publishes two articles giving an account of some interesting experiments on the holding power of boiler tubes, fixed in different ways, which had been carried out by Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, U. S. N.

GEN. FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON WRANGEL died at Berlin Nov. 1. He was born in 1784, entered the service in 1796, and was the oldest soldier, commissioned or non-commissioned, in the German army.

THE story recently promulgated of the discovery of Columbus's remains in St. Domingo is declared at Madrid to be a hoax, inasmuch as a Spanish squadron years ago escorted them to Havana, where they lie in the cathedral.

As a forlorn hope, the Bessemer channel ship has been offered for sale to the British Admiralty. But their Lordships are no more enamored with Mr. Reed's design for curing sea sickness than are others who have been asked to purchase her. They will none of her.

It is stated by English papers that the contractors have succeeded in getting one chain passed under the sunken British iron-clad *Vanguard*, and are still sanguine about raising her, though the approach of winter will necessitate the suspension of operations until March or April.

THE caution which marked the guarded way in which Gen. U. S. Grant spoke—and did not speak—to interviewing reporters in Paris in reference to political matters was also exhibited by him in England with respect to the war. On being asked by an English officer what he thought of the manner in which the Russians had carried on the campaign in Bulgaria, the General replied, "Well, sir, I haven't studied the subject so as to give an opinion. I do not want to be quoted."

THE *Avenir Militaire* thus sums up the military force of France, without counting the reserve of the territorial army, for the spring of 1878: Moveable field army, 677,500 men and 123,400 horses; infantry of reserve, 162,500 men and 20,000 horses; moveable territorial troops, 179,000 men and 11,000 horses; garrisons in France, 671,000 men and 34,000 horses; garrisons in Algeria, 48,400 men and 11,000 horses; total, 1,738,500 men and 210,400 horses.

THE London *Daily News* has made a startling announcement on the authority of its own correspondent at Constantinople, who says, "A great discovery has been made, according to the *Zemir* and *Bassiret*, a Turkish newspaper. Mr. Gladstone is of Bulgarian descent. His father was a pig dealer of Kustendje. Young Gladstone ran away at the age of sixteen to Servia, and was then sent to London to dispose of swine. But he stole the proceeds, changed his name from Trozadin to Gladstone, and so became a British subject. The Ottoman government then offered him £5,000 to put its finances in order, but subsequently withdrawing the offer, his vexation was such that he became at once the enemy of Turkey." This beats the American paragrapheurs.

The *Bulletin de la Réunion des Officiers* supposes that marksmen armed with quick-loading rifles, will play an important part in the naval combats of the future, observing with reason that, although shelter is now provided for ships' commanders, there are occasions when officers must quit it and expose themselves. Torpedo manoeuvring also necessitates the exposure of a certain number of hands on deck. In either case, marksmen armed with repeating or magazine rifles, and posted in the opponent's tops, would do much harm. A few highly-trained shots, armed with weapons capable of firing twenty or thirty rounds a minute with ease, must necessarily hamper the working of an enemy's vessel very materially at anything like close quarters. The marine of the next naval war will probably prove himself a less obsolete institution than interested critics have striven to represent him.

AN order has been received at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the preparation with all speed of a battery of guns for the Cape of Good Hope. The guns will be 7-pounders, steel muzzle-loaders, mounted on tall carriages of the special "Kaffraria pattern," the wheels of which are 5 feet high, and their general characteristics the same as those of ordinary 9-pounders, having boxes on the axles to contain a few rounds of case shot or shell, and serve as seats for a couple of gunners. The limbers are also on high wheels and the limber boxes are constructed to carry thirty rounds each. The 7-pounder guns, which weigh but 200 lbs. each, are ready in store, and there is ample ammunition for them, but the carriages, being but recently designed, will have to be manufactured, and the Royal Carriage Department has undertaken to have them ready by the 17th November. The high carriage is substituted for the ordinary 7-pounder carriage, on account of the long grass which covers so much of the Kaffir land. A battery of the same description was despatched to the Cape of Good Hope a few months since. A 6-ton gun and carriage for Simon's Bay is also under orders at the Royal Arsenal.

ACCORDING to an official statement published by the Swedish government, the Swedish navy consists at present of the following ships: Four iron-clad monitors and ten gunboats protected by armor, one screw line-of-battle ship, one frigate, three corvettes, and twelve gunboats, and five sailing ships (four corvettes and one brig.) Under construction are the corvette *Saga*, which is to carry one gun of 5 03-in. and six 4-in. guns, as well as the corvettes *Verandi* and *Skuld*, which are to carry one 9.24-in. rifled breech-loader and one 4-in. rifled muzzle-loader. The two gunboats *Urd* and *Skuld*, which also are under construction, are to be similarly armed, as well as the gunboats *Rota*, *Skagul*, and *Skaggald*. Finally, one torpedo boat, the *Ran*, is also under construction, and will be fitted with an apparatus to fire Whitehead's torpedoes, and is to be armed with one 4-inch rifled gun. The Norwegian navy is equally very weak, and both together would in no way be a match for the Danish navy, which, however, again is much inferior to the Prussian navy. Until within the last six or eight years the Danes were able to hold their own in the Baltic and the North Sea, but the immense development of the Prussian navy may be understood when we mention that in July the iron-clad corvette *Bismarck* was launched, in September the corvette *Blucher*, and in this month the two corvettes *Stosz* and *Moltke* have been launched, making, with three other men-of-war launched earlier in the year, an addition of seven vessels to the fleet. It is consequently not to be wondered at that the Danish government should strain every nerve to obtain the necessary supplies to reinforce the fleet and strengthen the fortifications at Copenhagen, but hitherto the Radicals refuse all supplies.

THE special correspondent of the London *Standard* states that the English officers in the Turkish service have small opportunity to distinguish themselves,

owing to the intense jealousy on the part of the Turkish officers. "Whereas Turkish officers are in the habit of following their men into action, Gen. Baker and those who were with him were so ill-advised as to lead their men whenever they had a chance. Such conduct, so subversive of wholesome precedent and true discipline, could not be forgiven, more especially as it happened to endear the English officers to the Turkish soldiers. This, however, was not all. As a rule, a Turkish officer will plunder his brave and patient men of any little comfort that may fall to them. The English officers tried hard to make their men as comfortable as themselves. As a rule, a Turkish officer will sleep tranquilly in his tent while twenty wounded soldiers, with their wounds unattended, are lying on the ground outside the tent beneath the falling rain or snow. Turkish officers will be guilty of this cruelty, and Turkish surgeons, who are mostly of the Armenian type of hirelings, will look calmly on and acquiesce in the cruel selfishness of their liege lords. Our English officers have not been able to conceal their disgust when they have witnessed these proceedings, and the result is that the jealousy with which it was natural for them to be regarded has grown into a hatred which will be satisfied with nothing short of their removal. While these things have been going on in the Army of the Danube, a great blaze of animosity has suddenly broken out here against Hobart Pasha, who has been so unfortunate as to have been engaged in shooting woodcock at Sinope while the Russians have been bombarding Sulina. Every one knows that Hobart is not to blame. Every one knows that he would much rather have been engaged in shooting Russians than in shooting woodcock. Every one knows that the fault, if fault there be, is the fault of the Turks themselves, who have never trusted him, have never given him a distinct command, and have

never cast upon him the responsibilities of a well-defined position."

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

CORB—ERSKINE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Rockland, Maine, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by the Rev. S. L. Chase, ALPHONSO H. CORB, Master, U. S. Navy, and MINNIE F., eldest daughter of Andrew J. Erskine. No cards.

DIED.
Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HAVENS.—At Richmond, Va., November 5, 1877, aged 45 years, of malaria, ADALENA A. SCHERMERS, daughter of the late Benjamin Havens.

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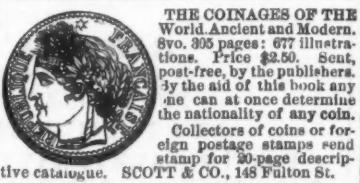
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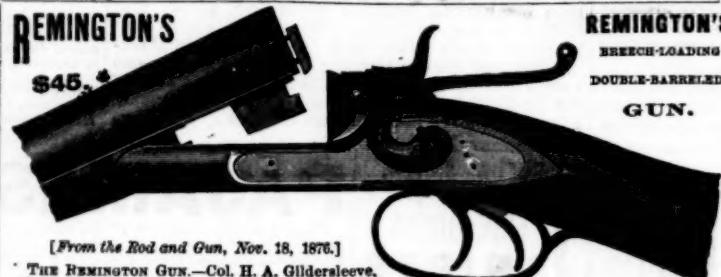
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